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TELEGRAMS.

Continuance of the Parliamentary Debate on Irish Reform.

Another Napoleonic Pamphlet Looked For.

Serious Political Disturbance in the Island of Madeira.

IRISH REFORM.

Continuance of the Debate in the British House of Commons—Speeches of Messrs. Gregory, Gladstone and Disraeli.

London, Tuesday, March 17.

In the House of Commons, last night, the debate on Irish reform was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Gregory, member for Galway, rose in support of Mr. Maguire's resolutions, and denounced the long-continued English misgovernment of Ireland. Of this there seemed to be no end, for now, when the Irish people asked for reform in the land, in the Church and in the educational systems, the Ministers evaded their demands and offered them other changes which they did not want. He denied that there were any persons among the Roman Catholic clergy who favored the present system of national schools.

Mr. Gladstone then took the floor, and, for the first time in this debate, gave his views on the questions at issue. He said Irish tenants were wanting in enterprise, and should be encouraged by every possible means in making improvements on their farms. As to the Church Establishment, it was the duty of the Ministers of the Crown to mark out and submit a definite plan for the treatment of that subject; and meanwhile the Parliament should lose no time in declaring itself in favor of religious equality in Ireland. He entertained hopes that the Ministry fully realized the gravity of the crisis. It was vain to rely upon this as a cure for the evil; seven hundred years had thus been wasted. The Irish inhabitants of Canada and Australia were contented; and the great reason for this content was that they possessed the fruits of their own labor and enjoyed civil and religious equality. But in Ireland the discontent was wide and deep. The alleged material prosperity of Ireland was a proof of this, for notwithstanding the improving condition of the country, as described by some of the gentlemen who had preceded him, no one seemed surprised that the people of Ireland should complain at the same time of their misery. The crisis was a grave one, not only on account of the rapid depopulation of the island by emigration, but on account of the condition of those who remained in the country. It was the imperative duty of the Government to give this question their early and earnest attention. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to review, one by one, the measures of relief which the Ministry had proposed for Ireland. The only one which he approved of was that for political reform. He said in 1845 the adoption of a bill for the relief of Irish tenants was urgently pressed by Sir Robert Peel, but without success; and all efforts made since that time to carry similar measures had failed. He deprecated an inquiry into the Irish Church Establishment; it was well known that that system was generally disliked. He ridiculed the excuses for delay in this matter given by the Government, and closed his speech with an eloquent appeal to the House to take immediate action.

Mr. Disraeli followed Mr. Gladstone. He commenced by saying he had reason to deplore his fate in attaining to office when a crisis of seven hundred years' standing had to be settled—a supernatural emergency! Even the Ministry which preceded that of Lord Derby had neglected these wrongs of ages. He then went on to combat the arguments of Mr. Gladstone against five out of the six measures embraced in the Government plan for the relief of Irish grievances. He denied that the action of the Fenian organization controlled events or affected the plans of the Ministry; Fenian outrages should prompt no measure and hasten no policy. The members of the House, he hoped, were not alarmed by the speeches of men who, when in power, did nothing but make speeches, some for Ireland and some for the Irish Church. He admitted that the state of the Irish Church Establishment was satisfactory. But why should they unsettle a system which had been in operation for three hundred years, under the influence of a panic? He declared that, if pressed to an issue on this question, the Government would feel justified in making an appeal to the country. There had already been too many measures of violence, too much confiscation of property in Ireland. No measure could be called conciliatory which outraged the rights of a million and a half of men.

Mr. Disraeli concluded by assuring the House that the Ministry were disposed to consider all the questions which had arisen in regard to Ireland, and all they asked for was time.

Mr. Maguire's resolution was then withdrawn, and the debate ended.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Springbok Case—The Incarcerated Dublin Editors—Attack upon a Private Dwelling—Fenianism not Extinct.

London, Tuesday, March 17—Midnight.

In the House of Commons this evening Lord Stanley stated that the Government could not at present submit the papers in the *Springbok* case, as they were in the hands of the law officers of the Crown.

Lord Mayo, in reply to false charges made in public prints and alluded to in the House, said Messrs. Sullivan and Pigot, the Dublin editors now in Richmond prison, are treated with leniency; they are not compelled to wear the prison uniform; they are allowed to select their own table, and have all the exercise they desire.

Thompson and Mullady, have been tried and convicted at Manchester on charge of being accessory to the murder of Police-Sergt. Brett, and were to-day sentenced to be hanged.

An attack was made last night upon the house of Esquire Glasgow, near the City of Cork, by a party of men in disguise; but the assailants were driven off.

Recent developments lead to the belief that the attempt of the Fenians to induce soldiers of the regular army to forsake their allegiance, and join the organization, have not relaxed, but are still carried on, not only in Ireland, but also in England and Scotland.

A man named Mahon, said to be a Fenian "military organizer," has just been arrested in this city, charged with having endeavored to swear in soldiers stationed here as Fenians. Rumor has it that Mahon's efforts were not unattended with some degree of success, and that the evidence to be produced at his trial will show disaffection to prevail to an alarming degree in some Irish regiments.

FRANCE.

The Right of Public Assembly—Another Napoleonic Pamphlet—M. Schneider's Promotion Contradicted.

Paris, Tuesday, March 17—Evening.

The Corps Legislatif to-day adopted an amendment to the new law on public meetings, which allows political meetings to be held before the election of members for the General Councils.

A new French pamphlet, seeking to establish the claims of the Napoleonic dynasty to a popular origin, is announced as shortly to appear. Its authorship is ascribed to the Emperor Napoleon.

The promotion to the Senate of M. Schneider, President of the French Legislative Body, is denied.

ROME.

French Suggestions Rejected—The Recent Episcopal Ordination.

Paris, Tuesday, March 17.

It is reported that the Papal Government has rejected the advice of the Emperor for the pacification of Italy.

The recent ordination of the Bishops of Louisville, Erie and Buffalo is publicly proclaimed by the Pope.

MADERIA.

Serious Political Disturbance—The People Fired Upon.

Lisbon, Tuesday, March 17.

A serious political riot occurred in the Island of Madeira on the 5th instant. A mob attacked one of the candidates for the Portuguese Cortes. The military were called out and fired upon the people; but the latter persisted and drove their victim to the sea, where he was compelled to take refuge on board a vessel off the shore.

SEVERE STORM.

A Hurricane at the West and South—A Woman Killed in Chicago—Great Destruction of Property.

Chicago, Tuesday, March 17.

Yesterday afternoon the weather was uncomfortably warm, the thermometer rising to 72° in the shade. During the night a furious rain-storm burst forth, accompanied by the most severe gale that has been known here for months. The damage caused by the gale was considerable, and several buildings in different portions of the city were blown down.

The machine-shops of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, located near the junction, suffered severely. The blacksmith shop, a building 200 feet long, built of brick, was entirely demolished. The machine-shop was also much damaged, several hundred feet of the wall being blown down. The station engine-house and other buildings were also considerably damaged. It is reported that forty other buildings in the vicinity were more or less damaged by the gale. It is impossible to estimate the loss with any degree of certainty. That of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad cannot be less than $100,000. Some damage was done to the railroads centering here, but nothing that will cause serious trouble.

During the storm this evening, a frame dwelling, on the corner of Willow and Dayton streets, occupied by Adam Winter, was blown down. Mr. Winter was seriously injured, and his wife instantly killed.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, March 17.

The storm in this vicinity this morning was very severe, causing great destruction to property in this city. Several buildings were blown down. A train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Road was lifted from the track, leaving the trucks standing. John Eagan, the Conductor, was seriously hurt. Several passengers were badly bruised.

At California several houses were unroofed. The Methodist Church at Elizabethtown was blown down, and a large brick mill, located at the same place, was completely demolished, causing a heavy loss.

Passengers say a large number of houses between this place and Indianapolis are unroofed by the storm and otherwise injured, but they heard of no accidents to persons.

Parties arriving from all sections report that the damage throughout the country is enormous. A brewery at Newtown, Ind., is almost entirely destroyed. The roof of a large storehouse near Andrews was carried off, and falling near the railroad track demolished the telegraph wires. None of the inmates of the building were seriously injured. The boats at the wharf were seriously damaged, having swung around in every direction.

At Glendale the residences of William Proctor and H. W. Hughes were considerably injured. A new unoccupied mansion belonging to Judge Morse was almost entirely demolished.

The course of the storm was in two currents, from northwest to southeast, expending its greatest fury in the suburbs of the city. Though not of long duration, it raged with great fierceness.

Springfield, Ill., Tuesday, March 17.

A tremendous hurricane visited the town of Chatham, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, last night, carrying off the roof of the depot, and making a complete wreck of that structure. Much damage was also caused in the village, which will exceed $20,000.

Rock Island, Tuesday, March 17.

The draw to the railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at this point was blown down last night, breaking it in two. One man was killed. The accident will not make a material difference in the time of getting the trains over the bridge, as the draw can be repaired by the time the repairs of the damage caused by the flood are made.

Louisville, Tuesday, March 17.

About 12 o'clock last night this locality was visited by a most terrific storm of wind and rain, destroying property and creating alarm among the people along the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad. The storm was very severe, the wind blowing a perfect gale, tearing down telegraph lines, uprooting trees, carrying away fences and doing other damage.

St. Louis, Tuesday, March 17.

The storm last evening did considerable damage to the steamers at the levees. The damage to the boats will probably amount to $10,000 or $15,000. In the city much damage was done. The St. Ann Asylum lost a gable, the Pacific Railroad depot lost part of its roof, the Convent of the Sacred Heart had a gable blown down, the roof of Peck's planing-mill was blown off. Several dwelling-houses were unroofed, walls blown down and trees leveled.

At Grey's Summit, on the Pacific Railroad, fifty miles west of this city, a frame house was blown down.

Nova Scotia and the Dominion—An Intercolonial Railway.

Ottawa, Canada, Tuesday, March 17.

The Government has appointed Dr. Tupper Commissioner to England to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the Nova Scotia difficulties and counteract the influence of Mr. Howe and others from that Province. Hon. Mr. Galt was invited to join Mr. Tupper, but declined.

Montreal capitalists have made a formal proposition to the Government to build an intercolonial railway for $8,000,000.

Rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet are rife. It is said that Mr. Howe and another Nova Scotian, will be offered seats in the Government as a step toward conciliating Nova Scotia.

Toronto, Canada, Tuesday, March 17.

The Hibernian Society marched in procession to-day. Everything passed off quietly. The day was celebrated at Montreal in the usual manner. On St. Patrick's Hall was the inscription, "God save Ireland and make her what she should be—strength to empire."

THE SPRING FRESHETS.

General Breaking up of the Ice in the Rivers—Damage to Railroads—Travel Interrupted.

Albany, Tuesday, March 17.

The water has receded steadily all day, and is now about 20 inches lower than it was this morning. The river is entirely free from ice, and the railroad ferry-boat is making regular trips.

No damage was done by the ice last night when it passed from in front of the city, except to force one of the abutments of the railroad bridge about three inches from its bearings. The damage has been repaired, and trains are crossing as usual.

The reported breaking away of the Aqueduct at Crescent, and the loss of thirty canal-boats is entirely unfounded. So also is the statement telegraphed from New-York this afternoon to the effect that the bridges had been carried away at Schenectady, and that the destruction of property had been immense.

At 6 o'clock this evening the ice-dam in the Mohawk at Schenectady, above the old turnpike bridge, was still firm and the water very high. No trains have been run over the Hudson River Road from this city to-day. The tracks below Castletown are flooded in places to the depth of three feet. Passengers are conveyed to this city *via* the Hudson and Berkshire and Boston Railroads.

The last train over the New-York Central Road today was that due here at 9:40 this morning. It arrived at 2:15 this afternoon. Since that time there have been no arrivals, nor has a train been sent out, excepting a special to Schenectady.

Several trains are ice and water-bound between Spraker's and Palatine Bridge. The tracks for a distance of about four miles are covered with ice and water.

Fink's Bridge over the Mohawk, about a mile east of Little Falls, was carried away this afternoon.

The Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad bridge at Waterford was swept away this afternoon.

Secretary Seward and party are detained at Utica in consequence of the flood.

Newburg, N. Y., Tuesday, March 17.

Newburg Bay is all open, and there is no apprehension of a freshet in this vicinity. The snow is entirely gone.

Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, March 17.

The boats are crossing at Rhinebeck and Newburg. We have no account of trouble south of Stuyvesant. Northward the ice has broken up, and covered the railroad tracks between Stuyvesant and Castleton. We are not informed as to the extent of the ice inundation or the amount of damage done.

Coxsackie, Tuesday, March 17.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the ice at this point was in motion, and it is believed that the whole body south of this point will speedily disappear.

Springfield, Mass., Tuesday, March 17.

The ice in the Connecticut River is rapidly going out, and the river is almost clear from Holyoke down to the Sound. No damage is reported. The water is slowly falling. It was ten feet above low-water mark at sunset.

Belleville, Ont., Tuesday, March 17.

The ice jam in the river Maria gave way last night, setting a tremendous body of ice in motion. The iron bridge was completely wrecked, and houses and sheds for some distance along the river were swept away. Portions of the town were inundated, and men and women were driven into the streets in a half-naked condition. The flood has been the most serious for the destruction of property that has ever been known here.

Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, March 17.

Advices have been received here from Lafayette, Ind., which state that very severe rain-storms are prevailing north of that city; the rivers and creeks have overflowed their banks, and it is feared much damage to property will be the result.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Revolution in Mexico—Gen. Alvarez Threatening Gen. Jiminez—Outrages at Acapulco.

San Francisco, Tuesday, March 17.

Acapulco advices to March 7 state that Gen. Alvarez, having received arms and ammunition from San Francisco, had taken the field against Jiminez. The town of Chiapa had been occupied by Alvarez, and contributions had been levied on the citizens. Jiminez was preparing to meet him in open battle, and had already occupied Chelisanicino and the adjacent villages.

Several horrible outrages had been committed in the vicinity of Acapulco upon children. Two boys were hanged, and three little girls were outraged and their bodies were thrown into a well. The perpetrator of the last deed was arrested.

Proposed Suspension Bridge at San Francisco—Affairs in Arizona.

San Francisco, Monday, March 16.

A company is organizing in this city for the purpose of connecting Marin and San Francisco Counties by a suspension bridge across the entrance to the harbor, from Lime Point to a place near Fort Point.

The British war steamer *Chameleon* arrived at Victoria to-day from Honolulu.

Arizona advices are to Feb. 24. Business is reported to be good, and mining and agricultural intelligence encouraging. The Vulture Lode was turning out gold in abundance, and the Wickenburg Mill was running with satisfactory results. No mention is made of Indian troubles.

San Francisco, Tuesday, March 17.

The Irish citizens of San Francisco celebrated the anniversary of St. Patrick by a civil and military procession, and a public meeting and banquet.

The charter election in Marysville yesterday resulted in the success of the Republican ticket.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The North Carolina Convention.

Raleigh, N. C., Tuesday, March 17.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned today. After the ceremony of signing the Constitution, the Conservatives, having refused to sign, retired from the hall. The Capitol bell was rung in honor of the event. The Radical members are greatly elated. Gen. Littlefield, of New-York, on invitation, made a lively speech, glorifying the new Constitution. Other speeches were made, some songs sung, and at 12 M. the Convention dispersed.

Adjournment of the South Carolina Convention.

Charleston, Tuesday, March 17.

The Convention adjourned *sine die* at noon today.

The new constitution contains 15 articles and 213 sections.

Before the adjournment the usual complimentary resolutions were adopted and humorous speeches were made. There was much enthusiasm among the delegates.

The Virginia Constitutional Convention.

Richmond, Tuesday, March 17.

In the Convention to-day the Committee reported an ordinance levying a special tax of two cents on $100 to raise $65,000 to meet the expenses of the Convention.

In an ordinance relative to City and County Judges it was resolved by a vote of 42 to 30 that they be elected by the Legislature, not by the people.

Secretary Seward's Movements.

Auburn, N. Y., Tuesday, March 17.

Secretary Seward left this city at 9 o'clock this morning for Washington, by the way of Albany and New-York.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Tuesday, March 17.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Morgan presented the petition of the stave manufacturers of Albany County, New-York, against the renewal of a certain patent to Samuel Pierce, granted December, 1845. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Chandler presented the petition of citizens of Michigan for the reduction of the expenses of the Government, and of taxation.

Mr. Cameron presented the petition of citizens of Philadelphia of a similar import.

Mr. Trumbull presented the petition of citizens of Illinois of a similar import. The petitions were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a petition praying for a reduction of the excise on distilled spirits. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Howe presented the petition of the Legislature of Wisconsin praying for an extension of time in relation to certain lands granted to railroads. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, asking an appropriation for harbor improvement. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

Mr. Edmunds rose to a personal explanation. He said a resolution adopted by the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, reciting that they had seen, with surprise, a document in the newspapers which purports to be a report of that Committee on the subject of frauds in the distillation of whisky, and which, though made by a member of that Committee, was made on his own responsibility, and not authorized by them, the subject never having been referred to them. He said that the Committee deemed it necessary to make this explanation.

ASSAY OFFICE IN IDAHO.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill establishing an assay office at Baise City, Idaho, with an amendment reducing the appropriation therefor from $75,000 to $50,000.

TENNESSEE COURTS.

Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, called up the bill to change the time of holding the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in Tennessee, which was passed.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the Army Appropriation bill; also, with amendments, a bill making partial appropriations for expenses of the Indian Department.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to amend the "Act to prevent and punish frauds upon the Revenue," approved March 3, 1863, by adding to its first section the additional proviso that in case of goods, wares, and merchandise imported from a foreign country adjacent to the United States, the declaration in this section hereinbefore required may be made to, and the certificate indorsed by, the Consul, Vice Consul or Commercial Agent at or nearest to the post or place of clearance for the United States.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill to regulate the salaries of Registers and Receivers of Land Offices, appointed under the act of July 26, 1866, in relation to public lands, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ALASKA.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

It provides for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of a Governor, Secretary, Judge, Marshal and Collector of Customs, whose offices shall be kept at Sitka. The laws of Oregon were not inconsistent with this bill; they were made the laws of the Territory, and the town of Sitka is granted a Municipal Corporation similar to that of Astoria. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint, when he deems it expedient, an assessor and collector of internal revenue, and in the meantime he may empower the Marshal to act as such assessor, and the collector of customs to act as collector of internal revenues. The Government is required to report to each December session of Congress the progress and condition of the territory, and the other provisions of the bill in relation to the settlement of public lands, the right of suffrage, &c., are similar to those made for other territories, except one which allows such foreign residents to vote as have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States.

NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

Mr. Drake called up the bill to release certain naval contractors, which, after discussion, went over, at the expiration of the morning hour.

THE TAX EXEMPTION BILL.

Mr. Sherman called up the House bill to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax. He read from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury estimates in regard to internal revenue, justifying, he said, the reduction of a certain amount of the internal tax. There being a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000, it was proposed to repeal, first, the taxes on domestic productions. He read an estimate of the irreducible expenses of the Government, in which, he said, he had not included the large amount involved in an act recently passed giving bounties to the widows of deceased soldiers, the Committee on Finance having instructed him to report a bill for its repeal. The fiscal sum was $351,733,184, which Congress might reduce from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000. Mr. Sherman spoke at length in explanation of the Committee's amendment. He offered an amendment as an additional section, providing that after the 1st of April next no allowance or drawback shall be made on the exportation of any article of domestic manufacture, on which there is no internal tax, and no claim for drawback on any article exported since June 30, 1866, shall be allowed, unless presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within three months from the time this act takes effect; which was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman offered another amendment, as an additional section, providing that every person or corporation, manufacturing by hand or machinery, any description of merchandise not otherwise specially taxed, or who shall put up for sale, under their name or trade mark, such articles shall pay $2 for every $1,000 worth sold in excess of $10,000, and they shall return to the Assessor of Internal Revenue, the amount sold in excess of $10,000, on which the tax shall be assessed, and paid monthly, the same as other taxes; which was agreed to.

Mr. Morrill gave notice of an amendment restoring the tax on all sugars not produced from sorghum or imphee.

Mr. Van Winkle gave notice of an amendment for reducing the tax on refined petroleum one-half, which gave rise to considerable discussion, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and Mr. Sherman opposing it. He detailed from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury and others, the probable revenue for the ensuing year, among them the estimate of fifty millions for spirits by Mr. Rollins, for which he would not be responsible, as last year the Government had failed to collect more than twenty-eight millions. Deducting the revenue from the highest estimate of expenditure, he estimated that there would be a deficit of some $16,883,184. Included, however, in the amount of the expenditures, were twenty-five and a half millions for bounties, which was rather in the nature of a debt than a part of the regular expenditures; but it had been provided for from the current income. He recited the articles excepted from the exemptions of the bill by the Committee, in the amendment, (published yesterday) which he said would result in a saving of upward of $3,000,000, leaving the deficit a little over $13,000,000. The House had relieved these articles, ground coffee and its substitutes, refined sugar, jewelry, &c., on the ground that it would otherwise be necessary to retain all the machinery for the collection of these taxes at an unjustifiable expense. The Committee, however, had ascertained from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the collection of the taxes on whisky, tobacco, &c., in all the districts necessitated the employment of Collectors, and the Committee had therefore concluded to retain these taxes. The House had contemplated making up the deficit by an increase of the special tax, and therefore left all questions of detail until that should be done; but the Finance Committee had thought it better in the unsettled state of the country to fix the question at once, and had therefore reported an amendment taxing wholesale manufacturers one-fifth of one per cent. on amounts over ten thousand, which would yield enough to cover the entire deficit named. He had received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury remonstrating against the repeal of the tax on manufactures as calculated to leave a large deficit and as proposing to throw off taxes to the amount of sixty millions, based on the assumption that the articles exempted by the House bill would yield one hundred and sixty millions, and referring to the report of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue of the receipts for 1866, namely, $146,223,673. Deducting $58,752,832 for tax retained by the House bill, would leave a balance of $87,470,841; and the articles exempted by the House bill, consisting of tobacco, petroleum, &c., was $2,644,809, leaving over $61,000,000, added to which was the $23,000,000 and over of the cotton tax repealed. The fallacy of the reasoning could be seen from the fact that without this bill the act of last session would reduce the revenue something like $40,000,000 or $50,000,000. Under the law as it stands $20,880,872 had been collected in half a year from the articles exempted by the House bill, at the rate of upward of $41,000,000 a year. The bill of last year repealed more than half of the internal tax. He could not speak confidently now as to whether the estimates he had named would be maintained, but he believed the public good demanded the repeal of this burden of taxation, and he was confident that if the course indicated by the Committee was followed, all of the obligations of the Government would be paid and a surplus left. Congress would be derelict in its duty if it did not reduce the expenses of the Government commensurately with the reduction of taxation; and if they did not resist the various propositions for increasing expenditure, there would be no alternative but to restore the taxes now thrown off. Every proposition made in any bill in future to increase the expenses of the Government ought to be met by a proposition to borrow the money to meet it, or made an adequate increase of taxation.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered an amendment, the effect of which would be to leave the tax on all sugars the product of sugar cane, exempting only those produced from sorghum or imphee.

The Chair decided the amendment out of order at this time.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, while he considered the presentment of the Finance Committee a fair one, was not confident that under this bill the receipts would equal the expenditure. Nobody believed that they would derive $50,000,000 from whisky; it was a tax that would not be collected until men became as pure as angels. If they could enforce the collection of the tax then the production of the article would at once be stopped, so that it was absurd to suppose they could collect any such amount. He argued from information received from the Internal Revenue Department, that the estimate of receipts from incomes was far too high, raising the amount entitled to exemption from $600 to $1,000. Cut off half of those that would pay any income tax, and a large reduction resulted from the decrease of the tax on income over $5,000 from ten per cent. to five. The general depression of business too would largely reduce the amount of income. It would be disastrous to pass a bill which would not bear critical examination. Our creditors at home and abroad were lynx-eyed, and would not be deceived. It would be known throughout the world, if they committed the mistake of passing a bill reducing taxation when expenditures were not proportionately decreased. It had been found that whenever a bill proposing increased expenditures came up here enough were always ready to pass it, and to suppose that an appropriation bill from the House would pass the Senate without an addition of thirty or forty millions of dollars was the sublimity of humbuggery. He was almost persuaded to vote for this bill in the hope that the proposed bill from the House would be received here and acted upon in season to go into effect before September. He hoped the bill would be passed upon at the earliest moment, when he hoped his amendment would be adopted. If it was not, the duty on foreign sugars would be reduced as a matter of course.

Mr. Stewart thanked the Finance Committe for so boldly starting on the path of reform. He believed the proper policy was to reduce the taxes as far as possible and consistent with the expenses of the Government, and thus require the greatest efficiency in the collection of the revenue in order to meet them.

Mr. Van Winkle offered an amendment, providing for a reduction of one-half on the tax fixed on the products of petroleum or bituminous substances. He said it was invidious to single out this article for taxation; it was not a luxury, nor an article that encouraged immorality. The tax was 450 per cent. as compared with the cost of production—as high as that on whisky. He thought in justice a reduction of fifty per cent. was proper.

Mr. Cameron supported the amendment, holding that there was no reason for subjecting petroleum to taxation that did not belong to any other manufacture.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, opposed the amendment on the ground that no article could bear tax better than refined petroleum.

Mr. Sumner said they should consider that petroleum could not bear the tax now imposed when it was largely produced. In England and on the Continent shales and other articles had been manufactured into oil and used as a substitute for petroleum, so that the exportation was very much decreased. He argued that taxation should be made as simple, and covering as few articles as possible, as in England. He had no doubt that with an honest Administration a higher tax could be collected on whisky.

Mr. Sherman opposed the amendment. Petroleum had driven out all other articles in competition with it, whether for light or for other purposes, with the present tax, and therefore it could bear the tax.

Mr. Buckalew said that, in imposing taxes, their chief consideration should be to exempt, first, articles of necessity, and among them petroleum. It was one of the bases upon which the moneyed interests of the country must rest in the future.

The amendment of Mr. Van Winkle was agreed to by 22 to 20 votes.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered an amendment providing "that nothing herein contained shall be construed as the repeal of any tax upon machinery, or other articles which have been or may be delivered on contracts made with the United States prior to the passage of this act."

Mr. Morrill explained that it would prevent the relief from tax of private parties who had contracts to the extent of fifty millions.

Mr. Sherman said these contractors had delivered this machinery to the United States under existing laws, and this would simply deduct five per cent. from the contract price. They had purchased material according to the contract, and the amendment would therefore work injustice.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said the amendment merely provided against the repeal of any tax to which such parties were already subject. He trusted they would not be paid any bonus.

Mr. Fessenden supposed these parties had, in making their contracts, estimated the tax just as other people. The amendment would prevent their being relieved from the tax, nothing more, which would be a mere waste of the public money.

Mr. Johnson said the bill proposed to give the contractors 2½ per cent.

Mr. Howard asked whether the same rule ought not to apply to all executory contracts between individuals.

Mr. Morrill said this was as far as Congress had gone or probably would go.

Mr. Howard thought it unjust to make any distinction.

Mr. Frelinghuysen supposed all contracts were made subject to the law of the land. If the United States made a contract, affected by a subsequent law, it was nothing more than occurred with individuals.

After further debate the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Fessenden offered an amendment providing that after the passage of this act there shall be a draw-back allowed equal in amount to the import duty on all lumber and other materials used in the building and equipment of sailing-vessels. He said it was a copy of an amendment adopted by the Senate last year. He had no doubt of its propriety. Though not exactly germane, it referred to the general object of the bill, namely: to relieve the suffering industry of the country, the pursuits that were not only beneficial to individuals but to the country, among the most important of which was navigation. Everybody knew that the navigating interest was almost destroyed so far as regards ship-building. The ship-yards of his own State, (Maine,) in common with those of many other States, were, as a general rule, entirely deserted, and the country was fast being deprived of that skilled labor in ship-building which has heretofore been regarded as so important in giving a high character to this country in the construction of vessels. Owing to the high price of material they could not compete with their provincial neighbors, who also had cheaper labor. Nothing could be a greater injury to the country than the destruction of the ship-building interests.

Mr. Sherman said the difficulty was that this was a proposition to increase expense as an amendment to a bill proposing to reduce it. The shipping interests got the benefit of this bill as other interests did. This was simply a bounty to shipbuilders taken from the revenue. It would increase the burdens of other interests. This relief, in order to relieve the shipping interests to any extent, must be very large. The same depression existed all over the world, and this would be relieved by a reduction of taxes and a resumption of specie payments. He trusted the bill would be kept from all extraneous matter, so that it could be passed by the 1st of April, and thus relieve the distress existing in the country.

Mr. Fessenden said this species of "bounty," as the Senator singularly called it, was a principle that had existed since the formation of the Government—giving a drawback of the duties on a certain manufacturing interest. But was there any pursuit in the country that had been more injured than this of ship-building. True, other industries were languishing, and this, like them, suffered from general causes. This suffered from a particular cause also. England and the Colonies gave a drawback in ship-building materials. Crossing a river in his State you came to a country where there was no such taxation, and where labor was cheaper. Why not give them relief? In regard to revenue, the Senator thought nothing of striking from the internal tax several millions, and yet objected to the return of a tax of $4 a ton or a little more. If the present burden upon that industry could be removed so as to place it on its former prosperous footing, was it not worth while? Doubtless the effect would be to promote the general welfare of the country.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was in favor of legislation at the proper time for the relief not only of sailing vessels but of steam vessels. It would, however, open a door to a number of propositions that should not accompany such a bill as this.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment to the amendment, including in its provisions steamboats and other boats used in the navigation of inland waters of the United States.

Mr. Johnson favored the amendment of Mr. Fessenden. He said that the drawback, a principle which had always been recognized in the interest of shipbuilding, was the more necessary in view of the fact that that interest is now almost destroyed. He pointed out that in 1812 the American successes were chiefly due to the superior sailing qualities of the American marine. The same had been the case since, and who could tell now far that had contributed to deter other nations from attacking us. Now the noble art of shipbuilding was almost lost, and the builders of Maine, who, a short time ago, built two-thirds of our marine, were now unemployed. The coasting trade was leaving our hands, and would go entirely to ships built elsewhere if this interest was not fostered. It had long been a source of deep regret to him that our supremacy in this particular is departing. What was to become of us if we should go into a war if our marine was allowed to sink in this manner? As long as we were supreme on the seas we could afford to defy the world.

Mr. Howard was opposed to any measure that would militate against those engaged in the manufacturing and production of iron and copper in his section or elsewhere.

Mr. Fessendenn reminded the Senator that the tax on those articles had been graduated by the existing duties, and now that it proposed to remove those taxes, this duty should be immensely increased in proportion.

Mr. Sherman argued that the effect of the amendment would be that all ships would be built of imported materials. He insisted that it proposed to give a bounty to ship-builders to build vessels in this country in the interest of a business which was fast dying out and being replaced by steam-vessels. The time was fast coming when sailing vessels would disappear almost entirely.

Mr. Cameron was of the opinion that sailing-vessels would continue to carry the heavier freights long after the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) had ceased to be a Senator. The ability to pay tax came from the commerce and manufactures of the country. He was in favor of the amendment.

On motion of Mr. Grimes at 4:35 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE VAN WYCK WHISKY REPORT.

Mr. Jenckes (in reference to the report on whisky frauds made last week by Mr. Van Wyck) asked to have read and placed on the journal a resolution adopted this morning by the Joint Committee on Retrenchment:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Retrenchment have seen with surprise a document, purporting to be a report from that Committee, on the subject of frauds upon the Revenue by distillers of whisky and others engaged in the manufacture and sale of whisky, made by one of the members of that Committee to the House of Representatives on the 12th inst., and they hereby instruct the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Edmunds, of the Senate, and Mr. Jencks, of the House of Representatives, to state in their several Houses that said document is not the report of said Joint Committee, nor any of its sub-committee thereof; that the subject of the investigation of frauds in whisky was referred to said Committee by the resolution under which they were appointed, and has not since been referred to by them, by any resolution of either House; that under their general powers they have not authorized any sub-committee nor any one of their number to make such investigations; that the subjects embraced in the said so-called report have never been submitted to the Committee, or any sub-committee thereof, for consideration; and that said document in matter and manner, substance and conclusions, is the unauthorized work of an individual member of said Committee, without the consent, knowledge or approval of any other member thereof.

Mr. Logan asked, "Who is the person referred to as having made the report?"

Mr. Jenckes indicated the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Van Wyck.)

Mr. Wood remarked that he thought the document was a fraud at the time it was first brought before the House.

Mr. Laflin objected to the reception of the paper on account of the absence of his colleague (Mr. Van Wyck.)

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, thought the matter of so much importance that it should go over until the gentleman (Mr. Van Wyck) should be here to answer for himself.

Mr. Jenckes said he did not ask any action on the matter, but simply to have the paper entered on the journal. Action might be moved on it hereafter, when the gentleman (Mr. Van Wyck) would be in his seat.

Mr. Randall suggested that it was a question of high privilege, relating, as it did, to a misrepresentation of the action of a committee.

The Speaker ruled that that question should have been made where the report was printed. Objection being made, the resolution was not before the House.

POSTAL AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. Chanler offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House by what regulations and in what manner frauds are detected and prevented in the printing and issue of United States postal and fractional currency. Adopted.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, asked leave to make a personal explanation in reference to the matter brought before the House by Mr. Boyer, last Saturday evening, as to the bill depriving the Supreme Court of appellate jurisdiction under the Reconstruction laws.

Mr. Eldridge desired to know whether, if unanimous consent were given, anything could be added to it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wood objected, unless members on his side should have the right to reply to anything which the gentleman from Iowa might say.

ERIE HARBOR.

Mr. Scofield asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to a donation of land to the City of Erie, Penn., to aid in improving the harbor of Erie.

Mr. Wood objected.

THE REMOVAL OF CIVIL DISABILITIES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Bingham, from the Reconstruction Committee, to relieve from the disabilities imposed upon them by law, Gov. Holden, of North Carolina; Gov. Orr, of South Carolina; Gov. Brown, of Georgia; Gen. Longstreet, and others.

Mr. Bingham, yielding to the expression of opinion by the House in the discussion yesterday, moved to amend the bill by inserting the words "Constitution and or," so as to relieve the persons named from the disabilities imposed upon them, or either of them, by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The amendment offered by Mr. Covode yesterday to insert the name of John Gilmer, of North Carolina, was withdrawn.

The amendments offered by Messrs. Farnsworth and Laflin to insert the name of W. B. Richardson and W. B. Rodman, of North Carolina, were rejected.

Mr. Miller suggested to Mr. Bingham that the name of James Longstreet should be omitted.

Mr. Bingham—"Oh, no."

Mr. Logan suggested the name of John D. Ashmore, of South Carolina.

Mr. Boutwell expressed a fear that the effect of the amendment proposed by Mr. Bingham would be to relieve those persons of the necessity of taking the test-oath if they should be elected to Congress or appointed to any Federal office.

Mr. Bingham remarked that the gentleman from Massachusetts could, if he chose, move an amendment providing against any such construction.

Mr. Boutwell also suggested that the bill in its terms should show that two-thirds of each House concurred on it, and that it was passed in conformity with the Constitution.

Mr. Bingham was willing to accept the amendment, but he did not think it was necessary, as the journal of the House would fix all that.

Mr. Boutwell suggested further that the bill should be amended so as to make it read that the persons named in it should be relieved from all disabilities imposed by the act passed March 2, 1867, entitled an act to "provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States and acts supplementary thereto," and the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as article 4.

Mr. Bingham was willing to accept that too, although it was the same thing in law and in fact.

Mr. Maynard suggested that the bill should be recommitted to the Reconstruction Committee with instruction to report in writing the grounds on which the removal of disabilities was recommended in each case, so that it might be known on what principle Congress was acting in this matter.

Mr. Bingham expressed his willingness that the House should make what disposition it chose of the bill, except to recommit with such instructions. It was expected that W. W. Holden would be the next Governor of North Carolina, and he could not exercise the functions of that office unless relieved by law of existing disabilities.

Mr. Logan desired to know what evidence there was before the Committee as to the loyalty of James L. Orr, of South Carolina.

Mr. Bingham replied that Gov. Orr had gone into the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina and had made an open, strong and earnest speech in favor of carrying out the Reconstruction measures of Congress.

Mr. Logan asked what kind of a speech Gov. Orr had made at the Philadelphia Convention.

Mr. Bingham declined to go into that matter, but he thought that a man who had influence enough in his own State to be elected over Wade Hampton, should be encouraged to use that influence in favor of the Reconstruction laws.

Mr. Schenck remarked that while there were persons named in the bill who certainly ought to have their political disabilites removed, there were others whose relief in that way would cause great dissatisfaction in the South. He suggested therefore that the bill, having taken the form on which members were generally agreed, it should be printed and allowed to lie over for three or four weeks, with a view of getting information from the South, which would certainly pour in upon Congress in the meantime.

Mr. Bingham could not consent to any such thing. It was a reflection on the action of the Committee, as though the Committee had acted without sufficient evidence. He thought the House should act directly on the question.

Mr. Schenck modified his motion and moved that the bill and amendments be recommitted, with instructions to report the same back with a brief statement in each case of the reasons of the Committee for recommending relief from disabilities of the persons now named in the bill, or whose names the Committee may hereafter insert.

Mr. Boutwell opposed the motion. He hoped the bill would not be postponed or recommitted, but that the House would take the responsibility of passing the bill by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Logan expressed his readiness to remove political disabilities from persons entitled to such relief, but not until they had shown "fruits meet for repentance." He did not see in the facts that Mr. Longstreet wrote a letter and that Mr. James L. Orr made a speech, any evidence of their producing such fruits. He asked why the Committee had not inserted in the bill the name of Judge Humphrey, of Huntsville, Ala., who had suffered in rebel prisons for his devotion to the Union.

Mr. Farnsworth said in reference to Gov. Orr, that Gen. Sickles spoke of him as one of the best of those Southern men, and as having accepted the situation honestly and sincerely. It is true, he had gone to the Philadelphia Convention, but so had a member of this House, (alluding to Mr. Raymond, of New-York,) who had afterward attended a caucus of Republican members of the House.

Mr. Logan repeated that Gov. Orr had shown no evidence that he had changed any opinion which he had held when he was a member of the rebel Congress. As to Gov. Holden, he had met him in Raleigh, and had corresponded with him since the war, and it appeared to him that Gov. Holden desired forgiveness for the wrong he had committed, and was willing to say that he had done wrong. Those other men have said no such thing, and never had said so, either in their petitions or otherwise. Members who would vote for this bill would have no excuse for not relieving Gen. Lee to-morrow. As for Gov. Brown, of Georgia, he was a mere politician, who, having seen "the handwriting on the wall," was now professing loyalty to the Government, although he had even before his State seceded seized on the United States forts in Georgia, and turned them over to the Confederate Government.

Mr. Kelly spoke in favor of Gov. Brown as having labored zealously and assiduously to induce the people of Georgia to accept the Congressional plan of Reconstruction. He thought that forgiveness should not be withheld from him.

Mr. Mullins expressed a desire to know how long Adam had to lie out before God gave him a chance by the birth of a Saviour to repent.

This theological question caused some laughter, but got no response from Mr. Kelly, except that he declined to go into its discussion.

Mr. Logan, resuming the floor, expressed the idea that no such bill should be passed until the people of the South should give evidence that they wanted these men released from disabilities by electing them to positions which they could not fill unless so relieved.

Mr. Dawes said he felt a reluctance to vote for the bill in its present shape. It came without a report from the Committee as to the reasons why disabilities should be removed from the persons named. It was true that some of them were public characters, and were known to the members of the House, but many of them were not.

Mr. Schenck remarked that the man whose name headed the list (Mr. Holden, of North Carolina,) had been steeped in rebellion at the beginning of the war, but he had opportunities for knowing that he (Holden) had been throughout the last year laboring studiously, and apparently with an eye single to the public good, to undo the wrong which he had helped to do. No harm, however, could be done by waiting some time longer. It could do no harm that it should be known at the South that what Congress did in this matter it did with due care, caution and discretion.

Mr. Miller declared himself opposed to the bill, and he asked how Congress could go before the people and say that it had relieved from political disability men who had led the armies of the rebellion, and men who had plotted treason? He hoped the bill would be recommitted.

Mr. Stevens suggested, as an amendment, that all the names be struck out except those of W. W. Holden, Luke Blackmer and Thomas J. Mackey, as history had told all about them.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that history had told as much about some of the others.

Mr. Stevens admitted that, but said it told against them, so far as he knew.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that Holden was as much mixed up with the rebellion as the rest of them.

Mr. Schenck remarked that the names would go to the newspapers North and South, and would evoke comment and discussion.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, hoped the motion of Mr. Schenck would not prevail.

Mr. Garfield favored the bill, remarking that the men who had fought against the country most honorably were generally the most reliable men, and were entitled to more confidence than those who had only given their spirit but not their body to the rebellion. He was willing to adopt the doctrines of St. Paul, who said that he "thanked God that the Gospel was preached, even though it was through envy and strife."

Mr. Farnsworth intimated that Congress would either have to relieve men, as proposed in this bill, or else admit all rebels indiscriminately to political rights, if they wished to avoid the great calamity of having a black man's party and a white man's party in the South, and it would come to that when the people were divided into two parties based on color; the black man's party would go to the dust. He agreed with the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Garfield,) that the soldiers of the South were entitled to much more confidence and faith than the stay-at-homes, whether at the North or South. When Gen. Longstreet saw he was engaged in a bad work, he gave it up.

Mr. Mullins—When did he see it?

Mr. Farnsworth—I do not care when he saw it, he is now acting heartily with the loyal people of the country and accepts the situation.

Mr. Mullins—He does under *duress*.

Mr. Farnsworth—I do not care whether he does it under *duress* or any other "ress." One man like Longstreet can do the Union cause more good than a hundred ordinary men. He has been set upon by the rebel press there.

Mr. Mullins—Then he cannot do us any good.

Mr. Farnsworth—Yes he can; because of his influence with thousands and thousands of soldiers.

The question was then taken on Mr. Schenck's motion, and it was agreed to.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The House, at 2:30 o'clock, proceeded, as the regular business of the morning hour, to the consideration of the bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau in existence for one year from July, 1868.

Mr. Adams, a member of the Committee on Freedmen's affairs, addressed the House against the bill, occupying the whole morning hour.

The bill then went over till the morning hour tomorrow.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

The House then, at 3:30 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the admission of Alabama.

Mr. Boyer addressed the House against the bill. It was scarcely a measure, he said, to be discussed. It deserved nothing but denunciation. It was a bold and impious fraud upon the people of Alabama. It made the Reconstruction act of March 23 an unwholesome lie, a cheat, a mere pretence of fair dealing, intended only to beguile and betray. One feature of the Constitution under which Alabama was to be admitted he regarded as especially monstrous. It was that by which all men were to be disfranchised who did not swear eternal allegiance to the dogma of negro equality. He read to the House some extracts from the memorial to Congress of the white people of Alabama, including the following:

> "Continue over us your own rule by the sword. Send down among us honorable and upright men of your own people, and of the race to which you and we belong, and no hand will be raised amongst us to resist by force their authority. But do not, we implore you, abdicate your rule over us by transferring us to the blighting, brutalizing, unnatural dominion of alien and inferior races."

In conclusion, he expressed his apprehension that Congress had reached the condition of one who feared neither God nor the Devil; but it still feared man. Abstract principles of law, justice and morality, were of little avail. It was the people only who could arrest the usurpations which threaten to overwhelm and subvert the institutions of the country. The minority in this hall had no other resort than appeal as best they could to that mighty audience outside the walls of the Capitol. The people might still, if they would, save the Republic. But if they stood carelessly by and saw one pillar after another of Constitutional law torn from its foundations, it would only be a question of time—and he feared it would be a very brief time—when the temple itself would fall to the ground, involving the whole people in one political ruin.

Mr. Loan declared that he could not support the bill, and he gave to the House some of the reasons for the vote which he proposed to give.

Mr. Beck, on behalf of himself and Mr. Brooks, of New-York, minority members of the Reconstruction Committee, read the views of the minority, giving many reasons why the bill should not pass.

Mr. Wood addressed the House briefly in opposition to the bill. He raised the point that the bill contained stipulations that were fundamentally in controversion of a decision of the United States Supreme Court, reported in 3d Howard, p. 212, in which it was settled that Congress could not incorporate into the act admitting a new State conditions which would place the State on an unequal position with the other States. He also quoted from a decision made in a case coming up on appeal from the Courts in Alabama under the original act of admission of that State, passed in 1819. He said that Congress had no such power as the bill proposed to assume in incorporating fundamental conditions in the admission of States.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, rising at the clerk's desk, said: Mr. Speaker, after full examination of the returns from Alabama, I am satisfied that to force a vote on this bill and admit the State against our own law, while there is a deficiency of twenty odd thousand against it, would not be doing such justice in legislation as would be expected by the people. That being the case, I move that the bills be recommitted.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Poland introduced a substitute for it, which was also referred.

PATENT OFFICE FUNDS.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Patents to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the funds under the control of the Patent Office, after paying expenses, shall, from time to time, be paid into the Treasury, including the surplus money now on hand; also to reduce the fees required to be paid by applicants for patents. He said that the funds on hand on the 1st of January, 1868, were $271,444; that the law made no provision for funding it or paying interest on it, and this was to remedy that defect.

The resolution was adopted.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

The Speaker presented executive documents, &c., as follows: The reply of the Secretary of the Navy to the House resolution of February 3d, calling for the expenses of the trip of the *Miantonomah* to Europe; communications from the Secretary of War in reference to the military reservation of Fort Jessup, Louisiana; to the accommodations for boats landing at the Battery in New-York; to the improvement of the harbor of Michigan City, and recommending an appropriation of $35,400, to the harbor of Wilson, Niagara County, New-York; a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a copy of the contracts, &c., made to facilitate telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; the preamble and resolution of the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina protesting against the repeal of the present impost duty on rice.

PROTESTS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. Kelly presented a remonstrance of the paper makers of Manayunk, Penn., against an International Copyright law.

Mr. Myers presented the memorial of four hundred and sixty members of the Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, to the same effect.

Mr. Mungen presented several protests from about a hundred Union soldiers in Ohio, against the bill introduced by Senator Wilson in relation to bounties, &c.

Mr. Van Trump presented a number of similar remonstrances.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the condition of the Custom-house and Post-office at Toledo, Ohio, and whether the present building should not be sold and a new one erected, which was adopted.

The House at 4:40 o'clock adjourned.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Terrible Suffering Among the Poor—Condition of the Freedmen—Short-Sighted Policy—How the Yankees Were Driven Away from Newbern.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 29, 1868.

I cannot set before you a very inviting feast of news, but I flatter myself that my permanent residence in a State enables me to present a more faithful picture of the industries, social forces and political prospects as they actually exist, than one who is on the wing can give.

To come right to the point at once, the industries of this people are almost completely paralyzed. Probably they were never so much so before, taking into consideration the amount of capital they involve. The Northern people, I am told, are suffering from a comparative stagnation of business. But I know that it is well-nigh impossible for them to conceive of the suffering that is being experienced in the South. A few facts will illustrate:

In this little City of Newbern, for instance, I never, before this past Winter, saw boys and girls begging in its streets. But during the Winter the practice has been a pretty general and an intolerable one. I say intolerable not because my sympathies do not warm toward the poor, but because there has been no continued organized effort on the part of the old aristocracy (so-called) to supply their necessities. It is true that but few of the ancient *régime* are in a condition to give very liberally to anything. But there are a few who are still wealthy, some of whom have an abundance of the "filthy lucre" with which to gratify their propensities for enjoyment; and I contend that they are under obligations of honor and benevolence, as well as local pride, to organize and take *les miserables* whom we have upon our streets, who were born upon the same soil with the aristocracy, and have been their white slaves for years and years, to take them under their special charge and keep them from starvation. The worst starvation may seem a harsh and extreme one; but after seeing, as I have, the children of white women come to Yankee grocers and beg a little meal to keep themselves and their mothers from starvation, it does not seem so much out of place. I mention that they were white women and that the appeals were made to Yankee grocers, merely to illustrate the extremity of the cases, for white women are not generally going to beg unless obliged to, and what is still more certain, white women in this region are not going to beg of Yankee grocers unless pushed to the direst extremity.

I do not pretend to say that there is no suffering among some of the poorer portion of the Yankees, who are sprinkled through society here and in almost every town of any consequence throughout the South. But as a general thing, when the Yankees can't keep their heads above water any longer, they can get succor from their fellow Yankees. Then, too, it is more natural for the Yankee to turn his hand to almost anything, and his tact enables him to earn a penny where and while a native Southerner would starve. So that the Yankees, almost universally, at least manage to keep themselves from begging. What is more, they not only help one and another, but they give as liberally as their circumstances will allow, to relive the wants of the Southern poor.

While the native Southerners have not organized, as they ought to have done, (with one or two patriotic and transient exceptions,) to keep the spectre of hunger from their midst, they have not been at all chary of expense in constructing a vast vault in the cemetery of this place, for Confederate dead. I have not the figures at hand, but I have no doubt but that this outlay will amount to several thousand dollars just at this point, including cost of monument and everything. In good times, and were I convinced that an honest grief prompts all this, I would be the last to question the propriety of it. But I am free to declare that it is entirely and wickedly ill-timed, when there are living persons among us who are on the very verge of starvation; ill-timed, too, when there are living Confederate soldiers (if it is too shocking to aristocratic Southern nerves to call them rebels,) who are begging upon our streets; ill-timed, above all, when, judging from the disposition and manners of those who generally lead off in this Confederate vault business, it is instigated and prosecuted to keep the Southern Confederacy sentiment fashionable and aristocratic; to keep the "Lost Cause" drama unforgotten forever; and to have a medium through which they can occasionally vent the load from their splenetic livers against Yankees and the "Yankee Government."

If the Southern people would abandon this Confederacy sentimentality, and accept the fact that it has all "played out," to use an expressive though common phrase, and then devote themselves heartily to the living present and future, resolved to become good citizens, and not fight against fate any longer, they would be entitled to the sympathy, and would no doubt receive it, of all well-meaning people throughout the whole country. But so long as they continue to display this sickly, maudlin weakness over what has been and what might have been, and to whine over their fate and deplore curses on all who do not look through the same diseased eyes that they do, just so long they are not entitled to public sympathy, but on the contrary deserve to be compelled to take the pill over which they have done so much gagging.

NO BLACK BEGGARS.

But to return to the poor. There is one feature about the begging business in our midst this past Winter that is rather noteworthy. It is that I have yet to see the case of a darkey begging publicly. There are scores of poor whites, in every direction, asking alms, but no darkeys. Whether this is to be accepted as a gratifying evidence of a high degree of innate pride on the part of the darkey, or whether it is because he is too lazy, or because he had rather steal than beg, or yet because the little help he gets now and then from the Freedmen's Bureau enables him to keep above the necessity of begging—all of these inquiries I leave for others to answer to their own satisfaction. The fact is patent, that the darkey don't beg—at least not publicly. I wish I could make an equally as positive an assertion that he don't steal, and that that is not his normal condition. But I must confess, painful as it is to do so, lest I may be deemed a slanderer of the descendants of Ham, that, after all my travels through the South, and my residence of years in this State, amid all which I have employed hundreds, and had more or less dealings with thousands of the African race, I have yet to meet that extraordinarily-constructed creation of HARRIET BEECHER STOWE's imagination, yclept an honest darkey. (Here let me anticipate the anathemas of my colored constituents by announcing, most emphatically, that I am not a candidate for their suffrages, either to go to Congress, to the Common Council, or to be Chairman of the Town Pump Committee.)

STAGNATION OF BUSINESS.

Having started out with the statement that everything here is well-nigh at a stand-still, I must still further illustrate. The traders from New-York are nearly all in the doleful dumps. Several of them closed up in January, and still more must succumb, I am certain, before the summer is over. Some of the failures happened to Yankees, and some to natives. There is the same division of those going into bankruptcy. Stores that two or three years ago readily rented for $100 per month, cannot now be rented at one-tenth of that. I know of one store that, just after the close of the war, rented for $150 per month, which now brings only $15 per month. Property that sold for $1,000 just after the war closed, will not now sell for over $100, if even that. Houses that then rented for $100 per month, now rent for $25. In this ratio, and much greater in many cases, has every species of property depreciated in market value.

BAD POLICY AT NEWBERN.

While much of this depreciation here in Newbern is accounted for in the failure of the cotton crops in the Eastern part of this State for the past two years, much of it also is chargeable to the short-sighted folly of the old citizens since the war closed. The goose that would have laid the golden egg for them they have long since killed, and they have no one to thank for it but themselves, embodying their little pent-up souls and antediluvian ideas. After the war closed no point promised more auspiciously than Newbern. It seemed like a sort of land of promise to the Yankees. Those who had fought for it and won it were loth to leave it, while others from all parts of the North, came daily to make inquiries concerning the inducements it offered for a residence. Business was flourishing and money plenty, and had the antediluvians then put their property down to the lowest notch, and shown a disposition to welcome emigrants, their population would have been largely increased, a far greater amount of capital would have been added to the wealth of the city as well as the State; channels of business would have been opened that would have resisted even a dual failure of the cotton crop; and the interests of the Yankees would have become so interlinked with those of the native citizens that one policy and one pride would have actuated all alike.

But no! the antediluvians thought to enrich themselves to the extent of massive fortunes off from the Yankees in a single year—and so they set enormous values upon their houses and lots, their stores and their farms. And yet they sometimes claimed to be in favor of emigration, while at the same time they virtually prohibited any one from settling among them, on account of their fabulous prices, and at the same time also, they never lost an opportunity to curse the "d—d Yankees," provided one of them ever ventured to express an opinion that was at all out of the old channel that had clogged up with the cobwebs of ages. They fished for a golden prize and they have caught a gudgeon. The result of all their greed and mud-turtle wisdom is sadly suggested in the empty streets, empty shops and empty pockets that one finds in Newbern to-day. This once-promising city has gone backward rapidly the past two years; her old-time citizens have mostly dropped down into their shirt collars and gone to sleep, as of yore; and unless a fresh vitality springs out of the new system which is being put in force throughout the South, I shall not even expect to see their somnolence terminate as fortunately as did that of Rip, the Dutchman.

Not a few of these old settlers desired just such a relapse after the war closed, as they are now enjoying. They had had enough of the Yankee through the war, and wanted no more of him, with his industry, his inventions and his new lights. They thus declared themselves then, and in pursuance of that spirit stopped his steam engine, turned the people away from his shop, made it a sin to enter his store, slandered his family, taunted his children, plundered his farm, and hardly stopped at less than murder. This is a rough indictment against the old settler. But he is guilty. Not that he did it all with his own hands. Much of it, however, he did do, and where he feared to do the rest he educated others, by the example of his disposition, to complete the crime. Many a Yankee has yielded to this pressure, and returned to the land of his fathers. Others are still doing so. A few sturdy Cromwells remain, "determined to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer." Their hope is in reconstruction and future colonization. The latter is the only method by which a Northern man can come here and hope to command respect. Let him come alone, and he will be subjected to all manner of persecutions, insults and dangers. Let him come in colonies and he can then have congenial associations. Until he can so come, it is my advice to Northern men to stay away from here. Property is now very low, it is true, but of what use will it be to you after you get it, if you cannot live upon it or enjoy it with any degree of comfort, self-respect or even safety? I honestly believe that the feeling of those who constituted what was called the aristocratic classes before the war, towards Yankees and towards the Government, is more bitter to-day than it was in 1861. I honestly believe too, that if there were any hope for them that class would gladly take up arms again to destroy the Government. They are rank with venom, and must never be trusted with political power. I had rather any day, see a loyal negro go to Congress to represent us than one of these venomous rebels. The reins in their hands again, woe to the Yankee who is abiding here, and to the negroes!

THE COTTON FAILURE LAST YEAR.

The failure was just as disastrous with the natives as with Yankees. Providence had no favorites. Many of the old, reliable planters of Edgecombe County (the banner cotton county of the State,) are completely broken up. Grim poverty broods like a nightmare over the hearthstone of many a man in this State, and throughout the South, who never before knew what it was to want for hardly anything. This is not an overdrawn statement. Many and many a family among what the world styles the more respectable classes, is actually in a pinched and straitened condition from the want of means with which to feed and clothe themselves. Sometimes I think the face of God is withdrawn from this region, until the people shall cheerfully determine to drop the dead past, and become good citizens.

But whether forsaken by Providence or not, they belong to the great brotherhood of all mankind, and if it were ever proper for the Government to administer relief to any class or portion of its subjects, (taking every precaution, of course, against the commission of frauds,) it is now, to this people. They are in as great need of such relief as ever the blacks were. We have fed and clothed the latter for years; now let us pay some attention to these sufferers of our own color. That being done, then I want to see every white man in the South go to work as if he were not ashamed of labor and earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Labor is far more respectable than to be loafing about bar-rooms, groceries and street corners, drinking whisky, chewing tobacco, and concocting all manner of evil. This propensity to loaf, drink, chew and fight is the great incubus resting upon the young men of the South. It must be removed before they can stand up and glory in their manhood. To this end I long to see education disseminated, the newspaper circulated and the Gospel preached everywhere in the South, so that thereby there may be created a pure and healthy public opinion. Then, and not till then, can the individual emigrant come South to live and be respected, even if his life is not endangered or his property harmed.

SELDOM.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE TAX.—The Massachusetts Tax bill for the current year was reported in the House of Representatives from the Committee on Finance on Friday. The following amounts assessed upon the several Counties of the Commonwealth: Suffolk, $696,340; Essex, $190,500; Middlesex, $314,420, Worcester, $177,400; Hampshire, $43,880; Hampden, $72,820; Franklin, $29,900; Berkshire, $60,160; Norfolk, $187,320; Bristol, $121,900; Plymouth, $63,680; Barnstable, $32,500; Dukes, $4,820; Nantucket, $4,860. Total, $2,000,000. The following is the amount of tax assessed upon the principal cities and town: Boston, including Roxbury, $723,140; Salem, $31,940; Newburyport, $15,600; Cambridge, $50,420; Charlestown, $36,960; Fitchburg, $9,160; Worcester, $4,860; Springfield, $28,500; Brookline, $21,700; Dedham, $9,920; Dorchester, $23,880; Milton, $7,920; Quincy, $7,940; West Roxbury, $19,580; Fall River, $25,840; New-Bedford, $39,540; Taunton, $17,700; Abington, $7,420; Plymouth, $6,820.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Smith's Dictionary of the Bible.*—Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, of this City, are engaged in the republication of this standard work, unabridged, and revised and edited by Prof. H. B. HACKETT, one of the ripest Oriental scholars of America. The republication has now reached the ninth number. The work is brought out in very handsome and convenient form, profusely and usefuly illustrated with wood engravings. As a work of reference, for the elucidation of the Bible, it stands unequaled. It will be completed in about twenty more numbers, at the rate of one each month.

—*The Art Journal.* (New-York: VIRTUE & YORSTON. London: VIRTUE & Co.)—The March number of this magazine contains two full-page steel engravings—one, "The Justice of the King," by FORD; the other, "Sanco Panza at his Banquet," by LESLIE. The illustrated catalogue of the great Paris Exhibition is continued, and the literary matter is of the usual interest and variety. One of the great attractions of the *Art Journal* are the fine wood engravings, of which every number contains numerous specimens.

—*Le Monde Illustré.*—We have received from the office of the *Courrier des Etas-Unis* the prospectus of the special edition of this well-known illustrated journal, printed for circulation in the United States. Its numerous and elaborate engravings of scenes and remarkable events, or the variety and excellence of its literary department, to which the best writers of Paris contribute, render it a very popular journal.

—*The American Publisher and Bookseller.* (New-York: CATHCART & Co.)—The March number of this journal contains, in its advertising columns, much information of value to purchasers of books.

—*The Bookbuyer,* (SCRIBNER & Co.)—The April number of this excellent publication contains an interesting letter from its London correspondent in regard to literary matters in England and the Continent, and a variety of information concerning the American book trade.

—The excellent American reprint of the London *Chemical News* comes to us for March, with its usual store of useful ideas and recorded facts in physical science. More especially devoted to chemistry, it finds space for much of general scientific interest and discussion of new inventions in mechanical industry and art. It is a valuable journal of its kind.

—*The People's Magazine,* published in London, but also by POTT & AMORY, Cooper Union Building, New-York, entered upon a new series on Jan. 1. It is a very creditably printed magazine of instruction and amusement, and the contents are varied and of considerable merit. Colored copies *in petto* of pictures by the best painters form a prominent feature—the January number, for instance, contains the "Little Red Riding Hood" of MILLAIS, charmingly reproduced, and the February issue the "Dawn of Conscience," by VINCENT BROOKS.

— WYNKOOP & SHERWOOD, of this City, have in press and will shortly publish GOLDSMITH's *Biography of Tommy Trip and his Dog Jowler, and the Great Giant Woglog,* to which is appended a *History of Birds and Beasts,* with descriptions of each in prose and verse, illustrated with copies of the original engravings by THOMAS BERWICK.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday, the chair being occupied by President LINCOLN.

Counsel for the Board was authorized to commence suits directly against thirty-seven tenement-house owners, who have failed to obey the requirements of the Tenement-House act.

The Special Committee on Public Markets reported progress.

A letter was received from Dr. DALTON, with reference to a complaint from Mr. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Public Buildings, that the Sanitary Inspectors interfere unnecessarily and illegally with his (MACGREGOR'S) departmental duties, with reference to fire-escapes on tenement-houses. Dr. DALTON says:

"In regard to the inclosed letter of the Superintendent of Buildings, I beg respectfully to report to the Board that, after careful inquiry among the Sanitary Inspectors, failing to find anything to account for said officer's complaint herein contained, I, on the 6th of March, addressed him a letter (copy also inclosed) requesting definite information as to the grounds of his complaint. I have received no reply. No Inspector of this Board has ever told any person that it was unnecessary to provide means of escape in case of fire. From the date of the passage of the amendment of the Building law, May 17, 1867, to the date of the publication of the approval by the Superintendent of Buildings of a pattern or patterns of fire-escape Feb. 1, 1868, acting under the usual orders, continued to report everything which unnecessarily endangered the lives of citizens, not excluding the absence of means of escape in case of fire. During the period mentioned, a large number of such reports, referring to the unsafe condition of buildings, inclusive of the absence of fire-escapes, were referred to the Superintendent of Buildings, with the object of assisting his department, and thus protecting the inmates from unnecessary peril. From the date specified up to the present time—a period of nearly one year, the premises so specified remain in the same or worse condition than when originally reported upon. Since the date of the publication of the approval by the Superintendent of Buildings of certain patterns of fire-escapes, viz., Feb. 12, 1868, and the commencement at that date of their application to tenement-houses, a similar course has been continued, and all parties have been referred to the Superintendent of Buildings for instructions as to the proper provision required by law. These references are made in similar manner and with similar intent as references are constantly made to the Croton Board, the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, the Board of Commissioners of Quarantine, the Brooklyn Board of Water Commissioners and other similar departments. Such references or communications have invariably been responded to by these various departments, with the utmost courtesy and good-will, and the exertions of the officers of the Board of Health have met with most cordial encouragement and hearty coöperation. As the Superintendent of Buildings has omitted to furnish any ground for his complaint, or even to acknowledge the written request made on behalf of the Board of Health to do so, I am at a loss to know in what respect he regards as interference with the law what is intended, and is generally regarded, as an assistance in its prompt and just execution. I respectfully submit that in the absence of further instructions from the Board, its officers will continue to take note of the absence of means of escape in case of fire, as well as other sources of peril to life, and that parties reporting at this office on notice to that effect will still, as heretofore, be referred to the Superintendent of Buildings.

The following is the body of the letter of Mr. MACGREGOR, referred to in the foregoing:

"I find great inconvenience and unnecessary trouble in enforcing the law with which this department is charged in reference to the matter of placing fire-escapes upon tenement-houses in this City, owing to a conflict of opinion which occurs between the inspectors of this department and those attached to the one under the control of your Board. In several Instances, owners or other persons having charge of the class of property in question, have been informed by your Inspector that the law did not require appliances to facilitate escape in case of fire, when under the law which this department is charged with executing they are clearly and absolutely necessary. Inasmuch as the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings is specially charged with the execution of the law relating to the matter of fire escapes, I think it would subserve the best interests of the public, and remove a large proportion of the inconveniences now met with by its officers in the discharge of their duties, if your Inspectors were instructed to refrain from passing judgment upon such cases. Any buildings that may come to the notice of your officers as being in need of fire-escapes, or any other requirements to make them conform to the provisions of the law, and which properly belong to this Department, will, if referred to me, be promptly acted upon, and such information thankfully received. But where, as has been found to be the case, notices from your office have been served for that which comes within the jurisdiction of this Department, it creates confusion and trouble, not only to the parties served with such notices, but also to me when I have already notified the parties of the work necessary to be done, before they were notified by your Inspectors, as well as before sufficient time has elapsed for me to notify that such work was necessary."

Dr. HARRIS' weekly report upon the condition of the public health was submitted:

"It recites that the second week of March, ending on Saturday last, afforded much evidence that with the return of Spring, and even the partial opening and ventilation of crowded tenements, the preventable causes of mortality were directly diminished. There were 464 deaths in New-York, including the 89 that occurred in the public institutions. This is 18 less than the previous week's total; and as there was an increase of 10 deaths in the public charities, we may regard the actual gain to life as amounting to 28 in the City dwellings. In Brooklyn there were 145 deaths—a gain of 16 lives over the previous week. The decrease of total mortality was observed mainly in the congestive and inflammatory diseases, while we notice an increase in phthisis and some other fatal chronic diseases. Old age—from 60 years and upward—gained greatly in the temporary chance of life; for only 34 persons at those ages perished last week, against 51 in the previous week, and against an average of 45 each week the past Winter. The mean temperature was 43 degrees Fahrenheit; but in the previous week it was 21 degrees, or at the mean for the coldest month of the Winter. Scarlatina decreased in fatality in New-York last week, but greatly increased in Brooklyn. It killed 29 children in each city. It is by no means equally distributed over the cities. Its ravages are just now mainly in the Eleventh and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn, to the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Twentieth in New-York. And we here observe that it was in the same wards in both cities, and in the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the latter, and the Sixth and Tenth of the former (Brooklyn) that the death-rates showed greatest excess last week. Deaths from acute diarrhœal diseases and from the *enteric* or typhoid fever are reported in some of the rural villages of the Metropolitan District, and they justly awaken inquiry concerning the local causes about the dwellings in which they occurred, and especially in regard to the wells and surrounding drainage and sewage. In the two cities these fatal bowel disorders are at present almost confined to the hospitals and public charities. But the suburban population do not enjoy the protection which the Croton and the Ridgewood water afford. With the opening Spring will be needed an herculean task of scavenging, and local cleansing and drainage in the villages no less than in the cities. During the period of the Autumn rains the death-rates in some of the villages exceeded those in the cities, and this mostly in consequence of preventable bowel disorders. The science and methods of sanitary drainage and purity of the home and its accessories, wherever it chances to be located, is essential to the art of healthy living. And as Spring opens it very unmistakably reveals the places and the local circumstances which require the application of this homely science."

The Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

How Mercantile Swindlers Work—A Tell-tale Letter Intercepted.

It was stated a few days ago, in the TIMES, that on the 11th of February a young man called at the store of ROMAN PALANCA, wholesale dealer in drugs, at No. 107 Pearl-street, and signified a desire to purchase a large quantity of opium. Several samples were exhibited, which were examined by the stranger in a very knowing way, leaving the druggist to suppose that he was an expert in the business. The visiter remarked that he considered the price too high, but he would see his employers and probably call again. The following day a carman appeared and presented an order for a quantity of opium, valued at $1,281, purporting to be signed by HALL & RUCKLE, No. 218 Greenwich-street. Mr. PALANCA forwarded the bill for the opium to the purchasing firm, a day or two after the delivery of the goods, when he discovered that no such order had been given, nor had they received the opium.

Subsequently EDGAR WILLIAMS *alias* Van Duzer was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the swindle, as he was known by the headquarter detectives to be in that line of business. Although Mr. PALANCA did not make out a case against him while before the Magistrate, another complainant appeared and caused the detention of the accused. Since then the police have succeeded in intercepting several letters from members of the gang known to be operating in this city; and we have obtained from Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward police, permission to publish the following one, as it shows precisely how the scoundrels work upon the mercantile community and perfect their nefarious plans:

"WEDNESDAY MORNING.

I sent you two notes yesterday and told you about buying sewing silk; since then I have talked with AUSTIN, and we have come to the conclusion that it will not do. I am now going to tell you how to manage something better—you can buy a case of opium which will be much better. The way to do it is this: In the first place go to some drug-store on Cedar-street and post yourself on the various brands and kinds; I think Turkey opium is the most valuable. Tell them on Cedar-street that you have received a case of it to sell, and not being very well posted in the article, would be much obliged if they would show you two or three samples. The way to examine it is to break a lump and smell it, look at it *sagely,* and pay great attention to what they say; go into three or four of those houses and get thoroughly posted. After you know everything necessary go to some large dealer in druggist's supplies; you will find some of them on Peck-slip, and ask to see samples of what you will find to be the best kinds. Find out the chop and brand; you must be a broker, buying for some large druggist. Find the name of one some distance away; say you want a good size case of it, say about 150 or 175 pounds; get their price, &c., and say you will let them know. Then go to some drug broker and tell him you have a case of opium which you would like to have him sell as soon as possible for cash. It is worth about $11 50 a pound. It comes in tin-lined cases. If the broker asks you for samples tell him the case is not opened, and it would not be convenient; describe it to him and say you will guarantee as represented or no sale; say you are a broker in some goods, say tea, and this is somewhat out of your line; give him some address, (bogus,) and say you will call again in the course of the day; ask his terms for selling, &c. When he reports it sold, have MOSES to hire a carter, and go a long distance off to get one, say in the neighborhood of Grand-street; let MOSES give him the order, and you watch him until it is put on the cart and driven off; take it down to Washington or West-street; before you send for it go and make arrangements with some firm there to hire their cellar or part of it for produce storeage; you can then take your case of eggs there without danger; leave it for an hour or two, then take another truck and send it to the broker. Never again send anything to a regular storehouse in this City unless straight. When the broker tells you it is sold ask him to whom. When you first talk with him say that if he cannot get your price to get the best offer. Be careful and ask to whom it is sold, as it might be to some parties, in which case you would have to begin over again with another broker. As soon as you get your check, which will be payable to order, turn it over with your name on the back and ask him to indorse your signature, then skedaddle to the bank as quick as the devil and get your money; when you have it put the greatest part in an envelope; take it all sealed to STEWART's office, tell him it is important letters for me, and ask him to go at once to the Tombs, see me and give it to me; wait in his office till he comes back, for I will send you word. If he or SUMMERDELL cannot come wait until they can; do not let the boy bring it. When he gets back you leave town for awhile. If you prefer send Mrs. C. with it to me, perhaps it would be better."

Other arrests are anticipated by the police, as they are accumulating evidence on the subject.

A Catholic Priest Robbed of a Large Amount of Property—Arrest of the Alleged Culprit.

On the 1st of February last Mr. MICHAEL O'REILLY, a Catholic priest, residing at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, being stricken with paralysis, came to St. Vincent Hospital in this City for treatment, bringing with him JANE MOONEY, a middle-aged woman, who had been in his service as nurse. Finding that the rules of the Hospital would not allow him to retain her in his service, he proposed a settlement preparatory to her return to Woonsocket, and asked her to give up to him the property belonging to him of which she had retained the custody in consequence of his disabled condition. Instead of acceding to his request, it is alleged that she suddenly took her departure, taking with her all of Mr. O'REILLY's valuables, consisting of $1,200 in currency, $30 in coin, two gold watches, valued at $260, two valises containing his wearing-apparel and worth $130, a pair of spectacles worth $6, and a bank-book for his account of $2,800 in the Franklin Savings Bank of Providence, R. I., making a total of $4,426.

The priest left doubly helpless by his physical disability and this robbery applied to Police Headquarters for assistance, and Detective MCDOUGAL was given his case in charge. The officer, being provided with the proper warrant, proceeded to Woonsocket, R. I., where he found the accused and arrested her. The woman denied having robbed the man in whose employ she had been for ten years, saying the amount that was alleged in the complaint to have been stolen had been spent before Mr. O'REILLY went to St. Vincent. The other property, a portion of which was found in her possession, she says she took for safe-keeping. The prisoner was, yesterday, arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and was committed in default of $5,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Whisky Seizures.

The following letter has been addressed to Collector BAILEY by the United States District Attorney.

"*Joshua F. Bailey, Esq., Collector, &c.:*

SIR: In answer to your inquiry of this date, as to whether legal proceedings against the property of GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, and S. N. PIKE & Co., seized by you for violation of the revenue laws, were taken, I have to state that immediately upon receipt of your communication requesting proceedings against the property of GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, I filed a libel, issued monition to the Marshal, and the said property was taken into his custody. This case was suddenly directed by the Revenue Department to be discontinued on the payment of the sum of $40,000 and costs and expenses of proceedings. The money was so paid into the registry of the Court. In the case of S. N. PIKE & Co., upon the receipt of your letter requesting proceedings to be taken against property seized by you for alleged violations of the Revenue laws, I have to say that process as requested by you was immediately issued, and the property proceeded against taken into custody of the Marshal, where it still remains, and the proceedings in court are still pending. Yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,
United States Attorney.

Office of the District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, March 6, 1868.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—This Board met yesterday afternoon, under the supervision of President BOSWORTH. Eight cases of violation of the Excise law were presented for trial, six of which were adjourned. The license of PAUL MADDEN, of No. 191 Hester-street, was the only one revoked.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned to Thursday.

Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
572—Frenfranelli vs. Page.	1468—Theisen vs. Shipman.
1234—Burkhalter vs. Second Nation. Bank of Erie.	1470—Imly et al. vs. Cady et al.
1436—N. Y. Balance Dock Co. vs. Salem et al.	1472—Packer et al vs. Mayer.
1452—Hamblin vs. Rose.	1474—Brooklyn Flint Glass Works vs. Russell.
1356—Barnes vs. Bowery Savings Bank.	1476—Field vs. Bowers.
1386—Dickinson vs. Lowe.	1478—Partridge et al. vs. Baker et al.
1456—Harrington vs. Adams.	1480—Morse et al. vs. Moss et al.
1458—Clifton Chemical Works vs. White et al.	1482—Bernstein vs. Dementer.
1460—Adams vs. Adams.	1484—Horsford vs. Freeman.
1464—Anthony vs. Tinney et al.	1486—Allen vs. Bridgers et al.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
499—Hale vs. Holladay.	1087—Ball vs. Sitt.
662—Chapman vs. Briggs.	108½—Matthews vs. Hobby.
109—Barnard et al. vs. Campbell et al.	1083—Mummy vs. Baker et al.
759—Marx vs. Rathbourn et al.	886—Smith vs. Dryo.
	798—Beebe vs. Glaentzer.
554—Tucker vs. L. I. R. R. Co.	48—The Mayor &c., vs. Messerole, &c.
555—Tucker vs. L. I. R. R. Co.	49—The Mayor, &c., vs. Messerole, &c.
927—Minzesheimer et al. vs. Gurterman.	1042—Neptune S. S. Co. vs. Savage et al.
624—Browner vs. The Mayor, &c.	420—Spiral Spring Butt Hinge Co. vs. Perrin.
419—Kennedy vs. Orcutt et al.	320—Gunn vs. Commissioners of Emigration.
1065—Ball vs. Stitt.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Set Down Causes.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
99—Toklas vs. Sheyer.	204—Floyd vs. Cape.
146—Gardner vs. Thomson et al.	258—Lawden vs. Lawden.
187—Cameron vs. Buckmaster.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
61—Watson vs. Gardiner.	141—Hatch vs. Peugnet et al.
94½—Paine vs. Levy et al.	142—Michon vs. Groux et al.
102—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Corn Exchange Bank.	143—Shoup et al. vs. Ludlow et al.
105—Stokes vs. Johnson et al.	144—Morgan vs. Ludlow et al.
106—Field vs. U. S. Mining Ore Decomposing Co.	147—McDevitt vs. Johnson et al.
112—Andrews, Receiver, vs. Glenville Woolen Co. et al.	159—Sickels vs. Gillies et al.
113—Churchman vs. Wood et al.	200—Crummey vs. Hugan et al.
117—Lamkin et al. vs. Holcomb.	201—Lathrop Sewing Machine Co. vs. Bond & Lathrop Manufacturing Co. et al.
120—Norris vs. Little.	
134—Russell vs. Scorarly et al.	214—Russell vs. Sowarty et al.
136½—Donan vs. Kahnweiler.	220—Whiltman vs. Fox.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3537—Todd vs. Wright.	3801—Muir et al. vs. West et al.
2399—Gray vs. Underwood et al.	3703—Polhamus vs. Corlies.
3541—Finnegan, Adm'x., &c. vs. Nottbeck.	3705—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.
3485—Boyle vs. Toothaker et al.	3591—Hoehle, &c., vs. Berlein.
3879—Frank et al. vs. Beimler.	3529—Allen, Ex'r, vs. Smith.
3685—Johnson vs. Tappen et al.	3361—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.
	3553—Baum et al. vs. Rauth.
2875—Stephens vs. West et al.	3533—Martin et al. vs. Dry Dock & E. Broadway Railroad Co.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3160—Baer et al. vs. Hermann et al.	3828—Stern vs. Sonneberg et al.
3760—Doupe vs. Genin.	3838—Andrews vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co.
3830—McCormack vs. Lees.	
1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.	3840—Garvey vs. Carey.
3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson.	3844—Baumgarten vs. Kohweiler.
3798—Schanck et al. vs. Morris et al.	1556—Mason vs. Hope.
2618—Sturges vs. N. J. Steam Navigation Co.	3854—Smock et al. vs. Luyster.
3824—Board of Comissioners of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.	3858—Stohr, &c., vs. Crotz.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
771—Brett, Assr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1040—Lathrop vs. Palmenburg.
1061—Powle vs. Hennessey.	1075—Rotchford vs. Byrne.
596—Dart vs. Walker.	1104—Heller vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
902—Wallington vs. Kirkland, &c.	1107—O'Rourke vs. Corbett.
1036—Neville vs. Navarro.	1114—Wood vs. Peterson.
1052—Randel &c., vs. Erben.	1115—Smith vs. Goldschmidt
789—Pierce et al. vs. Poole.	1116—Kaliske et. al. vs. Adler
1038—Levison vs. Friedlander.	

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
956—Whitely vs. Cately.	791—Engelhardt vs. The Mayor.
1164—Steinwehr vs. Seebacher.	1131—Townsend vs. The Erie Railway.
888—Hill vs. Reed.	
376—Kimball vs. Anthony, &c.	431—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
343—Page vs. Colby.	1066—Kelly, &c., vs. Schwartz
925—Kennedy vs. Seigmann et al.	1067—Kelly, &c., vs. Schwartz
	1014—Hobart vs. Lockwood et al.
929—McChester vs. The Mayor.	1015—Hobart vs. Lockwood et al.
615—Donohoe vs. The Mayor.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
535—Kelly vs. Lewis.	462—Andrews vs. Collins.
536—Godiffrey vs. Walther.	373—Dillon vs. Cummings.
545—Goetting vs. Baker.	467—Lovejoy vs. De Lavarre.
551—Shaffner vs. Hungerbuhler.	513—Lowe vs. Schell.
	——Sands vs. Snow.
557—Lester vs. Fletcher.	522—Robinson vs. Davis.
——Johnson vs. Sylvester.	520—Duff vs. Kalb.
313—Dennis vs. Humphrey.	527—Cunningham vs. Curley.
463—Grossmeyer vs. Copinus	524—Twela vs. Regis.
542—Atwood vs. Porter.	558—Quinn vs. Gent.
548—Callenberg vs. Temple.	559—Bloxham vs. Byrne.
418—Reynolds vs. Gills.	560—Flynn vs. Williams.
464—Tasto vs. Archibald.	561—Bourdon vs. Weil.
——Stichler vs. Horn.	562—Gerke vs. Skehan.
——Ramsdell vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.	563—Churchill vs. Hart.
	564—Moffatt vs. Same.
278—Salomon vs. Eggert.	565—Laffrey vs. Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Thos. P. Sacks; grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Connolly; grand larceny.
The People vs. Frederick Bergman; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Baumach; receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. John Hiles; petit larceny.
The People Peter Mathews; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Higgins and Thos. A. Carter; grand larceny.
The People vs. Martin Schrieber; false pretences.
The People vs. Peter Connell, Mathew Cohen, Patrick Burbridge and Jas. Burbridge; arson and burglary.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Lott J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
148—Lockitt vs. Saudin.	166—Canany vs. Frost.
124—Mosson vs. Freeman.	167—Crane vs. Bergemann.
156—Hubbard vs. Healey.	168—Wooster vs. Kimball.
157—Shepard vs. Fitch.	169—M. Nat. Bank vs. Taylor.
159—Luon vs. Freeman.	
160—Home Life Insurance Co. vs. Sherman.	170—Dunnington vs. Roberts.
161—Firth vs. Hierby.	171—Baldwin vs. Prouty
162—Lewis vs. Campbell.	172—Baldwin vs. Burroughs.
163—Thomas vs. Morrell.	173—Breakspere vs. Lewis.
164—Doherty vs. Conway.	45—Leonard vs. Jones.
165—McGoldrick vs. McGoldrick.	122—Morgan vs. Brooklyn Savings Bank.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
50—Willard vs. Sutton.	73—Fries vs. Hotaling.
57—Gaedeke vs. Fromme.	125—Silberstein vs. Campbell.
59—Moses vs. Ketchan.	
60—Orr vs. Brophy.	126—Metz vs. Same.
62—Shannon vs. Lowber.	148—Miller vs. Doherty.
63—Same vs. Same.	93—Keenan vs. Chappell.
74—Thompson vs. Thornton	26—Peterson vs. Superintendents of Poor.
97—Newton vs. Donovan.	
123—Stone vs. Hartz.	79—Fallon vs. Farley.
118—Behrman vs. Campbell.	107—Holahan vs. Campbell.
129—Latimer vs. Bewley.	136—Shields vs. Deutsch.
4—Cassidy vs. Tighe.	137—Fagan vs. Shaul.
15—Nodine vs. Campbell.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

QUO WARRANT—THE PROCEEDING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—THE GEORGETOWN MAYORALTY CASE—ACTION ON APPEAL BOND—THE MEASURE OF DAMAGE.

The United States on the Relation of R. N. Crawford vs. Henry Addison, et al.—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—The relator, R. R. Crawford, was duly elected Mayor of Georgetown, D. C., in February, 1859, for the ensuing two years, and was so returned to the Judges, and qualified by taking the oath of office. The Council, however, alleging that Addison received the greatest number of votes, by a recount, in their presence, refused to recogniz Crawford as Mayor, and caused Addison to be sworn in, and he continued to act until dispossessed by proceedings in the nature of *quo warranto,* on the 21st day of January, 1861, when but about a month of the official term remained. The trial upon the *quo warranto* proceedings resulted in a judgment of ouster in December, 1859, but the judgment of ouster was superseded by Addison suing out a writ of error, and giving bonds so as to constitute a *supersedeas.* Subsequently the writ of error was dismissed by the Supreme Court, and the defendant was ousted. During the time intervening between the judgment of ouster by the Courts of the District (December, 1859,) and 24th January, 1861, a period of one year and a little over a month, the relator was deprived of his office and the salary thereof, by the *supersedeas* writ of error bond. The salary received by Addison for that time, which should have been paid to the relator, was at the rate of $1,000 per annum.

Upon the trial of the *quo warranto* proceedings the jury found, at first, that the votes received respectively by both candidates made the vote a tie; but the Court declined to receive the verdict, and under its instructions, and with the assent of respondent's attorney, the jury rendered and returned a verdict for the relator. But thereupon the verdict that the vote was a tie having been certified by the Deputy Clerk of the Court, the Councils proceeded to elect a Mayor, in accordance with a provision of the City charter in case of a tie vote at a Mayoralty election.

This action was brought to recover as damages, under the writ of error bond, the salary of the office of Mayor of Georgetown, which accrued after the date of the bond, by virtue of the judgment of ouster in the *quo warranto* proceeding, which became final from the failure of Addison to prosecute his writ of error with effect. The judgment below was for the defendant, and the plaintiff in error appeals to this Court, contending that he is entitled to recover as damages incurred by the *supersedeas* bond, the salary received by Addison as *de facto* Mayor during the time it operated as a *supersedeas* of the judgment of ouster, and that the measure of damages is the amount of the salary so received.

The defendant in error submits that he did not continue to act as Mayor by virtue of any title derived from the election by the people, and which was continued to him by reason of the writ of Error bond, but by the new election by the Councils. But admitting that he was responsible on the bond for damages, the measure of damage claimed by the plaintiff in error was erroneous. The claim assumes that the salary of the office had a pecuniary value other than as a compensation for labor and service peformed in the discharge of the duties of the office, which is contrary to the doctrine established by this Court in numerous cases. The claim is erroneous also because it assumes that the whole salary received by Addison, after the date of the bond, was the measure of damage, and not the actual damage to Crawford; that is to say, the profit of the office, if any, as the amount received by Addison, less the amount Crawford did receive for that time in some other business or occupation.

It is also urged that the judgment of ouster only determined that Addison was not elected; not that Crawford was elected.

Mr. Brent and Mr. Carlisle for plaintiff in error; Mr. Bradley and Mr. Wills for defendant in error.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SHERRY CASE.

This case was continued yesterday morning, the counsel for the Government introducing and reading Collectors' reports, letters, &c., relating to transactions between Galwey & Casado, M. Leanne & Co. and Lacave & Echecopar.

Mr. Leanu, a witness for the defence, was recalled by the Government, and testified as follows: I made that memorandum when I examined the wines. Mr. Choate offered it, and, no objection being being made, read it. It related to the wines he used in comparison with the sherry wine. I am of the firm of M. Leanu & Co.; I have been subpœnaed to produce certain letters and papers; I have looked for the letters and papers, but could not find them; I searched all through our papers; all letters that are received during my absence in Europe are sent to me; I have an office in my own home at Hamburg; I keep letter-press copies of all letters received; they are generally entered, as received, in the book; when the books are full they are sent to me; sometimes when the letter is very important it is sent direct to me; some of the letters in these books are to American houses; they are sent to me in Europe to enable me to carry on the correspondence; I have been in this country since September last.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stoughton—I think the £18 wine to be worth £26 in the Cadiz market; I am the head of my house; I established the business here; I am also the head of the Hamburg house; I have refreshed my mind in regard to the transaction, in conversation with my partner; I recollect the shipment of the wine; I wrote a letter to Lacave & Echecopar concerning it; the initials W. E. B. on the casks mean William E. Borum. Re-direct—W. E. Borum is not connected with me in business; he is my brother-in-law.

Everett C. Bainfield, called by the Government, and duly sworn, testified as follows: I am in the Custom-House; I am Deputy Collector in the Ninth Division, which has something to do with the suits brought by the Government; I had some of the seized papers of Mr. Miln in my possession; I was on the commission before which the examination of the wine was carried on; I had invoices of the wine and letters between Lacave & Echecopar and parties here; this book is one of those that the letters were copied in; I had it before me at the time of the examination, as also the invoice and letters referred to; Mr. Miln, Mr. Galwey, Mr. Webster, as counsel for Mr. Miln, Mr. Davis, Mr. Escourra, were present at times before the Commission; I have searched for the original of that copy; I have no doubt but what I had it in my possession at one time; but I cannot find it now; I cannot swear that it had the signature, but have no doubt it did have; the original letter was on thin paper, as nearly all of them were; I have not seen the original since the day it was read before the Commission; I think that the original was read before Mr. Escourra before the Commission.

Cross-examined—Mr. McElroy and I constituted the commission; I was not Deputy Collector when Mr. Miln's papers were seized; I had nothing to do with it however; I first knew of it when I sat on the commission, which was held in my room; the seized papers were not kept in my room at the time; I do not know where they were kept; I think Mr. Hanscomb, a clerk of the Tenth Division, brought the letter copy book to me; Hanscomb and Franklin brought the seized papers to me; Franklin is Deputy Naval officer; I did not take any papers to Washington; I went there, however; I kept the papers in my own room until some of them were asked for to be used on trial; Mr. Farwell took the most of the papers, some for the Boston trial, and others for the preparation of this trial; I cannot enumerate the papers that Mr. Farwell took; I do not know whether Farwell took the letter in question or not; I cannot remember whether there was an original letter dated September 5 or not; but I think I did compare and read the letter in question; I had ten or twelve letters signed Lacave & Echecopar; I do not remember the date of any other letters; I passed over to Mr. Farwell all the papers that I had relating to this case.

Re-direct—I cannot state all the papers I passed over to Mr. Farwell; I gave him the file just as I had it.

Mr. Hanscomb, recalled—The handwriting of this copy of a letter is my own; I think I wrote it January or February, 1867; I made the copy from a letter which came into the Tenth Division, which division I am connected with; I looked for the original, but could not find it; I recollect passing it over to Mr. Bainfield; the letter had no signature, but had a Lacave & Echecopar stamp on it; it was on blue paper; I was before the Commission, and saw the letter there; that is the last time I saw it; I copied the letter from the original.

Mr. Choate offered the letter in evidence; it was obected to as incompetent by Mr. Stoughton.

The Court said that thus far it was evident that the Government had possession of this letter, and that further testimony had better be given in regard to it.

Mr. Farwell was recalled by the Government, and testified as follows: I received the original letters from Lacave & Echecopar to George Miln and Galwey & Casado from Mr. Bainfield; I returned the bundle soon after; I searched for the original of this copy among the others, but could not find it; at the time of the Boston trial I received the letters and papers from Mr. Bainfield, but they were not used, and I returned them just as I received them; I afterward again received the letters, and made special search for the original of this letter, but could not find it.

Mr. Choate again offered the letter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stoughton—I took the papers to Boston myself; I deposited them in the District-Attorney's office there; I put them in a drawer set aside for my own use by the Assistant District-Attorney; I think other persons had access to the drawer; I showed the District-Attorney the papers when I was called on to show them; I had the key to the drawer, and my impression is that I kept it locked; a person might have opened it with a crowbar; the papers were to be used in the trial there, and I have no doubt but what they were seen by other persons; I did not take a memorandum of the letters at the time I took them; I left town on a visit for a day or so before or during the trial; I locked the papers up so that the Distric-Attorney could not get them during my absence; I do not think I got them personally from the District-Attorney's office; Mr. Jones gave them to me I think in Boston; Mr. Jones is a special agent of the Treasury Department; he is my father-in-law; it was a day or two after he received them that he gave them to me; Mr. Jones took the papers from the drawer; I gave him the key to do so; I did not use the letters in the Ives, Beecher & Co. case; I returned them to Mr. Bainfield on my return from Boston.

Re-direct—The District-Attorney when he wished to see the papers asked me for them; I do not think, however, that he ever asked me to see any of them, only on occasions when I spoke of them to him; after I found that the letter referred to was missing here I went to Boston and searched for it there, but could not find it; I do not think I ever saw the letter there; I returned the letters just as I received them to Mr. Bainfield; Jones had no interest as informer in the Boston case, or in the Ives, Beecher & Co. case.

The Court ruled the copy of the letter admissible.

Mr. Choate read the copy of the letter, which related to wine and prices thereof, which was P. and A 1 for $1 40 per gallon, and the other for $1 60 per gallon. The substance of the letter was about the same as many of the others heretofore offered in evidence.

Farwell's examination was continued: I am a revenue agent of the United States; I suppose I have an interest in this case according to law; I was present in court at the time Mr. Escourra testified, and heard his testimony; I was in Cadiz in June, 1865; I had a conversation with Mr. Lacave there at that time; Mr. Escourra was present and heard the conversation; I told them I wished to buy three pipes of wine for friends of mine, which I did want; Lacave at the very first complained of the high rates of duties on wine in the United States, and that he was obliged to invoice his wine to the United States for just what it cost him; I asked him if he would not let me have it the same, as he did Miln; he replied that he liked to oblige his friends, and that he would send through Galwey & Casado, who had great facilities in getting wine through the Custom-house; he said he would send samples of various wines to my friends in New-York; he showed me wine from $1 to $5 per gallon; I never asked Mr. Lacave to undervalue the wine, or anything to that effect; I asked him to invoice it to me as he did to Miln: I gave him the address of a Mr. Wells, in this City; I wrote it on a book in their cellar; I wrote the letters signed S. D. Jones on his authority to write and inquire the price of wine after his signature; I received two letters from John Bensusan while in Paris; I was in that city about a week after receipt of this last letter; the conversation between Lacave and me was carried on in English; he speaks English as well as I do; I also received a letter from another house in Cadiz while in Paris; here it is.

Mr. Choate offered the letter as evidence.

The Court ruled it incompetent.

Witness—The wines of Lacave & Echecopar were first stopped in April or May, 1865, in Boston, in consequence of my report regarding their transactions.

Cross-examined—The books and papers of Lacave & Echecopar's agents, were seized in April or June, 1865; I have an interest as informer in this case, as in the case of Beecher & Co.; Jones had no interest whatever in the case; I have never divided with him; when I was in Europe he was attending to his business as Treasury Agent, I suppose; he authorized me to use his name as I liked; I did not ask Lacave to undervalue his wine; I asked him to let me have it just as he invoiced it to the United States; he said he would not like to take the risk of undervaluing his wine; I did not ask him to undervalue his wine; but as I understand the law, a person that invoices his wine for just what it cost him, undervalues it.

The Court ruled this class of evidence as irrelevant.

Witness—I told him I wanted one butt for a friend in New-York and two for a friend in San Francisco.

Redirect—I took the date of seizure from the report of Mr. Lathrop of the Custom-house.

Mr. Choate offered a letter that was shown to Mr. Escourra when on the stand, and who certified that it was in his handwriting, and identified the signature.

Mr. Stoughton objected to certain portions of the letter, on the ground that they related to a matter that was excluded by the Court when offered by the counsel for claimant.

Mr. Choate stated that he offered this letter in contradiction to the evidence of Escourra.

The Court said that parts of the letter were competent, but if put in by the Government it would open the law to a long discussion on the cost of the crown sherry, and most certainly that was not to be desired now.

In reply to a question of the Court, Mr. Stoughton said he objected to all of the letter, with the exception of that part relating to Burgundy port.

The Court said that the letter, with the exception of that which referred to the cost of crown sherry, was admissable.

Mr. Stoughton said that they had no objection to the whole letter if they could be permitted to show the actual cost of the crown sherry.

The Court reserved its ruling on this matter.

EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT — DAMAGES BY COLLISION.

Wesley Egbert vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—This case came up on exceptions to the report of a Commissioner in a case of collision. The Commissioner reported the damages to be the value of the libellant's vessel, which was totally lost, viz., $14,009; also $847 50, being the gross freight on the cargo of coal on board and interest on both sums from the date of the collision. The claimants excepted to each issue.

Held by the Court—That though the Court might be disposed, if the question of the value of the vessel were before it originally as a new question on the written evidence, to have fixed the value of the vessel at a lower figure than the Commissioner has allowed, yet there is not such a preponderance of testimony as to lead to a reversal of the Commissioner's report on that point. [Holmes vs. Dodge, 1 Abbott, Adm. 62; *The Grafton,* 1 Blatch, C. C. Rep. 173, 178; *The Narragansett,* Ibid, 211, 217.) and the exception to that item is disallowed. That the exception to the allowance of any freight must also be disallowed, for the freight which the vessel was carrying and has lost, was a proper item of tonnage. (The *Gazelle,* 2 W. Rob. 279; Williamson vs. Barrett, 13 How, 101, 111; Pratt vs. The *Heroine.*) That, however, the libelant is entitled to recover only net freight, not gross freight. The expenses she would have incurred if the voyage had been successfully performed must be deducted. The libel claimed only $625 50 for loss of freight, which may have been only the net freight. In no event can the amount allowed for freight exceed that claimed in the libel, and the exception to the report in that the Commissioner reported a greater sum is allowed.

That though the libel claims no interest at all, yet it claims to recover the damages sustained by the libelant at the time of the loss, and the libelant is entitled to be made good as of that day. This is done approximately by giving him interest on the value of his vessel and the net freight, not from the time of the commencement of the suit, but from the time of the loss. The exception to the allowance of interest is therefore overruled.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for claimant, Mr. Sherman.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

THE DEVLIN CASE—MISDEMEANOR—CHALLENGE—BURDEN OF PROOF.

The United States vs. *John Devlin.*—BENEDICT, J.—This case comes before me upon a motion for a new trial. The application is based upon several grounds, the most important of which relates to the right of peremptory challenges in this Court, and will be first considered.

The ruling of the Court upon the trial was that the offences charged upon the prisoner were misdemeanors, and that in such prosecutions no right of peremptory challenge existed in this Court. The ruling was not made without consideration, and having now again examined the question in the light of the argument on this motion, I see no reason to change the opinion then formed. Although apparently doubted upon the trial, the ruling that these offences charged were misdemeanors has not been seriously questioned upon the present motion. These offences are three in number set forth in as many counts. The defendant is charged, first, with having carried on the business of a wholesale dealer without having taken out a license; second, with having carried on the same business after September (when the law requiring a new registration and the payment of a special tax took effect) without having paid the special tax. Third, with having failed to keep the books which the law requires to be kept by wholesale dealers in liquors. No general statute of the United States exists according to which these offences can be declared felonious, nor are they declared to be such by the statute creating them, although there are offences in the same act expressly designated such. They are not made punishable by hard labor, and a felonious intent is not made a part of the offence. In character they are such that an intention to raise them to the rank of felony is not to be presumed in the absence of any expressed indication of such an intention. A statute will not be construed to create a new felony unless its express words or their necessary implication require. (1 Bishop C. L., §557.) The offences, then, are misdemeanors. And if so, the right of peremptory challenge must be found conferred by some statute of the United States, for at common law no such right exists in such cases. (4 Bl., 352.)

And it has accordingly been argued here that by the United States statute of July 20, 1840, the State statute of 1867, which gives this right in the tribunals of the State is made in effect a statute of the United States and available as conferring this right in this Court.

But although it is true that under the State act of 1847 the right in question exists in the tribunals of the State, I am unable to see how the language of the United States statute of 1840 can by any fair construction be considered as giving effect to that act in this Court.

The words of the act are as follows: "Jurors to serve in the Courts of the United States in each State respectively, shall have the like qualifications and be entitled to the like exemptions as jurors of the highest courts of law of such State now have, and are entitled to and shall hereafter from time to time have and be entitled to, and shall be designated by ballot, lot or otherwise, according to the mode of forming such juries now practiced and hereafter to be practiced therein, in so far as such mode may be practicable by the courts of the United States, or the officers thereof."

These words seem to me clearly to confine the act to the subject of the qualification of persons to serve as jurymen and their exemptions from that duty, and in no wise to relate to the right of parties to a peremptory challenge, which is the setting aside a juryman without regard to his qualifications or exemption. Such was the construction placed upon this act in 1851 by Mr. Justice Nelson in the case of Douglas (2 Blatch, C. C., 210), and the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Shacleford (18 How, 588) is to the same effect.

This last case brought up, upon a certificate of division, the question of the right to peremptory challenge in a prosecution for a misdemeanor in Kentucky, and the determination of the Court, as I understand it, is, that by virtue of the latter portion of the act of 1840, the Courts of the United States are empowered to adopt by rule an existing State statute upon the subject of peremptory challenge; but that in the absence of any such adoption by rule in a prosecution for misdemeanor, the right to a peremptory challenge could not be held to exist either under the common law or under a law of the State not so adopted by the Court.

The point in question is thus settled adversely to the prisoner by authority, for in this Court the State act of 1847 has never been adopted by rule or in practice, nor has that act to my knowledge been adopted in any of the Courts of this Circuit.

The next question to be considered relates to the rulings of the Court in excluding certain offers of evidence made by the defence.

These offers are based upon the proposition that the citizen and the officer of the revenue bear such a relation to each other in regard to the law, that the neglect or failure of the officers to perform the duties which the law requires of the official relieves the citizen from the obligations which the law imposes upon him.

The proposition is manifestly unsound. To maintain it would be to hold that a revenue officer, by failing to obey or enforce a law, could destroy the law. It world be, in effect, to transfer to officers of the revenue the law-making power, and would enable them to make the law binding upon those only whom they might desire to have bound. This cannot be; the officers may or may not comply with the law, but the law exists nevertheless in full force, and visits with its punishment both the citizen and the officer when shown to have disregarded its requirements. These views are not new, but have been repeatedly expressed by the Court in disposing of defences based upon the same theory now advanced on behalf of this prisoner. (Commonwealth vs. Blactington, Shaw, J., 24 Peters, 352; Lord vs. Jones, Sheply, J., 24 Maine, 442; Mayor vs. Mason, 4 E. D. Smith, 145, Woodruff, J.)

If, then, it were true that the failure of an assistant assessor to register the application of the prisoner prevented him from obtaining a license from the Collector, that would not make it lawful for him to proceed without a license. The refusal to grant a license is not equivalent to a license. So, too, if it be true, as appears from the papers offered as evidence, that after the commission of the offence here charged, and after the prisoner had been arrested and these very offences to some extent judicially examined into, the officers of the Internal Revenue accepted from him an application for a license and received from him the amount of the special tax, this proceeding on the part of the prisoner does not tend to show that he had a license at the time in question or had paid his special tax before he proceeded to do business, nor did the action of officers work out a pardon for the offences thus previously committed.

Neither the law-making power nor the pardoning power has been entrusted to the collectors and assessors of the Internal Revenue.

The next question raised is based upon the refusal of the Court to compel the prosecution to elect between the several counts in the indictment, upon which point it is only necessary to say that an examination of the text books will show it to be well settled that in cases of misdemeanor several offences may be joined in different counts and that there is no right in such cases to compel the prosecution to rely upon one transaction. (1 Bish., Crim. Law, 209, 212.)

But one other point has been taken upon this motion, and that relates to the charge to the jury that the burden rested upon the prisoner to show that he had taken out a license; that he had paid the special tax, and had kept the books required by the law.

Upon this point it must first be noticed that no exception was taken to this portion of the charge, nor was it by any one objected to at the trial. The point cannot therefore be properly raised upon this motion. But without intending in any degree to countenance the practice of omitting to object at the time to portions of a charge supposed to be erroneous, I may add that the charge could only have been understood to be declaratory of the law of the case as it stood upon the evidence, and not the announcement of an abstract proposition; that it correctly declared the law of the case is not to be disputed, for there was in the case positive evidence from the prisoner's own clerk that the books were not kept, and also evidence going to show that no license had been issued to the prisoner, or no special tax paid by him. But considered as an abstract proposition, I apprehend that it will be found to be correct in principle and sustained by authority.

Thus in Gerey vs. The State, (1 McCaul, 573,) which was an indictment for selling liquor without a license, the Court, upon appeal, say: "It is the opinion of the Court that the burden of proof lay on the defendant, and that it was incumbent on him to show that he had been licensed to retail, a fact which, had it existed, could easily have been made to appear by the production of his license.

So also in Wheat vs. The State, (6 Mis., 455,) which was an indictment for keeping a ferry without a license; it was held that the burden was on the defendant to show that he had a license, without the State offering any evidence to show the contrary.

I have now considered all the points raised upon the part of the defence upon this motion, and the result is that no good ground for a new trial has been shown. The motion for a new trial must therefore be denied.

For the motion, Mr. DeWitt; in opposition, District-Attorney Tracy.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 17.

By Judge Sutherland.

THE CASE OF BURROWES, EXECUTORS, &C., VS. A. T. STEWART.

Edward E. Mitchell, Wm. McMurray and George G. Byron, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Wm. H. Burrowes, Deceased, vs. A. T. Stewart et al.—This important case came up for trial yesterday before Judge SUTHERLAND. There is a large amount of money involved, and some important questions of law. The particulars of the case were fully reported in the TIMES a few months ago. Mr. Wm. H. Burrowes was a partner in the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. from the 1st day of January, 1841, to the 9th of June, 1859, at which last-mentioned date Mr. Burrowes died very suddenly in this City. He left a will, whereby he made the plaintiffs, Mitchell, McMurray & Byron the executors of his estate. On an examination of the copartnership accounts the executors came to the conclusion that there were due to the estate of Mr. Burrowes about $700,000. The defendants claim, on the contrary, that there is a large sum due to them; that for a long period Mr. Barrowes had been in the habit of making fraudulent entries, &c. The trial involves the taking of a long account, and will probably continue for several days.

Mr. Cram and Mr. Van Winkle for the plaintiffs; Ex-Judges Davies & Hilton and Mr. Henry H. Rice for the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—March 17.

Before Judge Garvin and a Jury.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE NATION.

Rostini Parker* vs. *E. L. Godkin et al.—The trial of this case, previously noticed, was contined to-day. Several additional witnesses were called for the plaintiff, and testified to the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Dwight, the statements that had been published about the occurrence, the authorship of the alleged libel, the circulation of the *Nation*, &c., &c. The testimony on behalf of plaintiff was not all in at the adjournment of the Court, and the trial will be continued to-morrow morning.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—March 17.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

IN AN ACTION FOR GOODS SOLD, THE DEFENCE THAT THEY WERE FOR THE BENEFIT OF ANOTHER IS NOT GOOD.

Alexander T. Stewart & Co.* vs. *William J. Ree.—This was an action brought by the well-known firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. against the defendant, Ree, to recover the sum of $306 08 for a bill of dry goods. It appeared that defendant occupied the premises No. 434 Fifth-avenue, and in October last he purchased from the plaintiffs some damask brocatel, with which to cover certain furniture. The defendant, it seems, rented the Fifth-avenue house furnished.

The defendant in his answer set forth that the goods in question were purchased, not for himself, but for another person. When the testimony was all in, the jury, under the direction of the Court, rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

For the plaintiffs, Mr. Henry H. Rice; for the defendant, Mr. Samuel J. Crooke.

WHEN CONTRACTS MAY BE TERMINATED AT THE OPTION OF EITHER PARTY.

Robert Reuny vs. *A. T. Stewart et al.*—The plaintiff herein was formerly clerk in the employ of the plaintiffs, but was discharged on the 22d of October, 1867. His salary was paid to the 1st of November, and this suit was brought to recover the sum of $250, that being the salary agreed to be paid for the two months, November and December, 1867. The plaintiff's point was that the defendants employed him by the year, the term commencing Jan. 1, 1867, and ending Jan. 1, 1868, at the rate of $125 per month.

The defendants gave evidence tending to show that all their engagements with clerks are made in such a way that it is optional with either party to terminate the contract at a moment's notice. Mr. Libby, one of the partners of the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., testified that all contracts for the employment of clerks, &c., were made in such a way that either party could terminate the engagement at will; that this arrangement applied to all of the two or three thousand clerks of the firm.

Mr. Warren, who is at the head of the linen department, in which the plaintiff was a clerk, also testified to the same state of facts. There was no dispute but that plaintiff had received his salary to the 1st of November. The jury, under the charge of the Judge, rendered a verdict for the defendants.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Lindsey; for the defendants, Mr. Henry H. Rice.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—March 17.

By Judge Barnard.

James Flynn vs. The Farmers' Railroad Company, of Venango County; motion granted with leave to renew.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. Wallace P. Groom et al. vs. C. G. Colgate et al; order granted vacating injunction.

Samuel A. Way vs. the C. G. Colgate Manufacturing Company; order denying motion to set aside plaintiffs; judgment granted.

Emma Norman vs. Henry W. Norman; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Hoffman vs. Racey et al; order granted.

Blyer vs. Trussel et al.; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Weed vs. Langworthy; motion denied.

Cippery et al. vs. Robert H. Little; motion granted and reference ordered.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Cardozo.

Edwin M. Garner vs. Maria B. Bird et al.; judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

George S. Fisher vs. Thomas McGuire; judgment for the defendant with costs.

John Heid vs. H. McGucken et al.; judgment granted.

Caroline Carson vs. Elias N. Ball; judgment for the plaintiff.

Francis Dainese vs. Richard H. Allen et al.; allowance of $250 granted.

Norman Newman vs. Wm. W. Janeway et al.; motion denied with costs.

Joseph Lindon vs. Joseph Ruttinger; order granted.

By Judge Sutherland.

Anson Herrick vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for the plaintiff.

Samuel Phelps vs. Noah J. Pike; judgment for the defendant.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company vs. Cornelius C. Poillon et al.; judgment for the plaintiffs.

John O'Donnel, Jr., vs. Daniel E. Sickles; judgment for the plaintiff.

Chas. A. Fisher et al. vs. Peter V. King et al.; judgment for the defendant.

George F. Nesbitt et al. vs. Chas. P. Purshan; judgment for the plaintiffs.

Wm. J. Howell vs. Peter W. Hoagland, &c.; judgment for the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 17.

By Judge Robertson.

Chas. F. Moulton vs. Gustave de McCarty; complaint dismissed with costs; extra allowance of $150 granted.

The Same vs. The Same; motion granted and twenty days allowed to make a case; proceedings in the meantime stayed.

James Fisk, Jr., et al, vs. John F. Tracy et al.; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 17.

By Judge Barrett.

Goodwin vs. Sharkey; writ quashed and prisoner discharged. (See opinion.)

Steers vs. Genet; motion granted.

Smith vs. Lovell; motion granted.

Caroline Nelson vs Jas. Nelson; report confirmed and judgment granted.

Thos. White vs. Sarah White; report confirmed and judgment of separation granted.

Aaron vs. Goodspeed; order extending time to answer vacated with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event: the answer served upon the argument of the motion to stand.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 17, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	110⅝	200	U. S. Ex. Co	70
16,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	110⅜	250	do	69¾
500	do Small	110	1200	N. Y. Cen	122⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	108¾	800	do	122
85,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108¾	2700	do	121¾
60,000	do	108⅝	100	do	121⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	107⅜	500	do	121⅝
14,000	do	107⅛	400	do	122
61,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '67 new issue	107⅝	200	do	121⅞
500	do	107⅜	200	do	121⅝
1,000	do	107⅛	100	do	121⅜
13,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	101⅜	1400	Erie R.	67⅝
1,000	do	101¾	600	do s10	67¾
$10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	105⅝	600	do	67⅝
70,000	Tenn. 6s, new	64⅛	1000	do	67⅝
30,000	do	64	100	do	67⅝
20,000	do	64½	100	do	67¾
138,000	do	64⅞	200	Erie R. Pf	75
10,000	do s10	64⅜	1200	Readin. R	92¾
84,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	64⅝	1000	do	92⅝
2,000	do	64	500	do s30	92½
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	88	100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	13⅜
8,000	do	87¾	100	do	13⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95	100	do	14
2,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	105	150	Mich. Cen	113
10,000	Erie 5th M.	93	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	88
1,000	Mich. S. S. F. B.	101½	200	Clev. & Pitts	90
1,000	C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs.	88	200	do	90¼
2,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	77	100	Chi. & N. W.	64
12,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	72¾
20	Shoe & L. Bank	112	800	do	72¾
5	Met. Bank	126	1000	do	72½
78	Mech. Bank	123	100	do s30	72¾
10	Cent. Nat. Bank	105½	100	do b10	72⅝
14	St. Nicholas B'k	107	50	do	73¼
10	Ocean Bank	102¾	1000	Clev. & Tol	102⅝
200	Canton Co	46	400	do	102¾
200	do	46½	600	do	103
150	Del. & Hud. Can	151	200	do	103¼
25	do	151¾	200	do b30	103⅛
100	Cen. Coal Com	48	600	Chic. & R. I. R.	92¾
100	Cum. Coal Pf	31	300	do	92½
100	West. U. Tel	33¾	300	M. & St. P.	51½
1400	do	33½	100	do	51¾
300	do	33⅝	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	66¼
200	do b30	33⅞	200	do	66⅝
200	Mariposa Prf	10	100	do	67
700	Pacific Mail	109⅜	160	do	67¼
100	At. Mail	87¼	100	do	67⅛
800	do	87⅛	100	do	67⅛
200	do	87½	100	T., W. & W	49½
800	Adams Ex	73⅜	300	do	49⅝
200	do	73½	200	do	49¼
300	Wells-Fargo Ex	37	2.0	do	49⅛
100	do	37⅛	200	N. J. Cen. R.	111½
40	Am. Ex. Co	68⅝	1000	P., Ft. W. & C.	101
100	do	68¾	100	do	100¾
100	Mer. U. Ex	34	540	do	101⅛
20	do	33⅝	1500	do	101¼
1000	do	34	100	do s10	101⅜
			100	do b30	101⅝
			200	do	101¾
			100	Alt. & T. H. R.	43
			200	do	42¾
			400	Ohio & Miss	29¼
			100	do	29⅝
			1700	do	29½
			20	do	30
			200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr	29¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅝	50	N. Y. Cen	122⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62	107⅜	1200	do	122½
			200	do	122⅜
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	107	400	Erie R.	68⅛
			200	do	68⅜
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107⅜	30	Reading R.	92
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	101⅜	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	88⅝
4,000	do	101	100	do	88⅝
			1.0	Ill. Cen. R. b30	137⅛
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101	200	do	137
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	64¾	200	Clev. & Pitts R.	90⅛
70,000	do	64¾	100	do	90⅛
80,000	do	64⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf	73¼
125,000	do	65	400	Clev. & Tol	103⅝
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	63¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	93¼
5,000	N. Car 6s, x-c s30	64½	100	do	93⅛
5,000	do s30	64	100	do	93⅜
4,000	Missouri 6s	87½	300	do	93⅝
200	Canton Co	46½	100	do	93½
200	do	46⅛	1000	Mil. & St. P.	52⅛
300	do	46⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	67⅝
200	West. U. Tel	33⅝	100	do	67⅞
200	Pacific Mail	110⅛	400	Tol., W. & W	49⅞
100	do	110⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.	101
100	do b30	111	100	do b10	101¼
100	Cum. Coal Pf	31	100	do s10	101
100	Atlantic Mail	85¾	300	do	101⅛
10	Del. & Hud. Ca	152	100	Alt. & T. H.	43
800	Adams Ex	73¾	100	do	43
10	Mer. U. Ex	34	800	Ohio & M. R.	29⅜
200	do	34⅛	100	do	29⅝
200	Hud. Riv. R.	135⅛	100	New-Jersey Cen. R.	117⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Mer. U. Ex	33⅝	900	Erie R.	66⅜
20	do	33	3800	do	66
100	do c	33⅜	800	do	66⅛
100	Mariposa Pr	10	800	do	66¼
200	Canton Co	45½	200	do	66⅜
100	do	45¾	200	do b10	66⅝
100	do	45	300	do	66¾
100	do c	45½	2100	do	66⅞
600	West U. Tel	33⅝	2200	do	66⅝
300	N. Y. Cen	122	100	do	66⅜
800	do	121⅞	200	do	66½
500	do c	121⅞	1200	do	66⅝
100	do b15	121⅞	100	do	66⅞
100	do b3	121⅝	2100	do	67
800	do	121⅜	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	66⅛
200	do	121⅝	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	87½
1600	do	121	100	do b3	88
300	do	120⅞	800	do	87⅞
400	do c	121	300	Cleve. & Pitts	89
600	Reading R	92⅛	600	Clev. & Tol	102
100	Hud. R. R.	135	100	do	102¼
100	do	134⅜	200	do	102⅜
100	do c	134	100	do	102⅞
300	Tol., W. & W	50	550	C., R. I. & P.	92¾
100	M. & St. P. R.	51	200	do	92⅝
300	do	50⅞	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf	72⅝
600	P., Ft. W. & C.	99⅞	300	do	72¾
100	O. & Miss. R. b3	29⅜	900	do	72½
100	do c	29⅝	100	do b3	72¼
200	do	29½	800	do	72½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

600	Adams Ex	73⅝	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	29¾
12	Quicksilver	20	500	do	29⅝
100	Mar. Pf	10	100	Bos., Hartford & E.	13¾
100	Canton Com	46	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	89
300	Pacific Mail c	109⅝	300	do	89
100	Atlantic Mail	86	200	Clev. & Pitts	91¼
100	do	85⅞	800	do	91¼
200	W. U. Tel	33⅝	100	do	91½
500	N. Y. Cen	122⅞	200	do	92
300	do	122½	100	do	91¾
600	do	122⅝	500	Clev. & Tol	104
1200	do	122⅝	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	93⅝
2.0	do	122⅝	100	do	93⅞
1200	Erie R.	68⅛	500	do	94
600	do	68⅛	100	do	94
500	do	68⅜	100	do	94½
1500	do	68⅜	400	do	94⅜
2800	do	68⅞	1200	do	94⅝
800	Reading R.	92⅝	300	do	94⅛
200	Mil. & St. P.	54⅛	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf	73⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	67⅛	100	do	73¼
100	do	67⅛	1100	do	73⅜
500	P., F. W. & C.	101⅛	1100	do	73½
100	Tol. W. & W. b10	50	200	do	73⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex	34⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	67¼
100	Mar. Pref	9⅞	100	do	67
100	Pacific Mail	110⅛	200	P., F. W. & Ch	100⅞
400	West. U. Tel	33⅜	100	do	101
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	121⅞	600	M. S. & N. I.	88⅛
1500	do	121⅛	100	do	88⅛
600	do b3	121⅜	100	do	88⅛
100	do b5	121⅛	100	do s15	88
300	Erie R.	67	100	do	88
800	do	67⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	29¾
800	do	67⅛	100	do	29⅝
3600	do	67⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts	90
1100	do	67⅛	200	do	89⅝
100	Hudson R.	135⅛	12,0	do	89⅝
500	Reading R.	92⅝	200	do	89⅝
200	do s30	92¼	400	Cl. & Tol	103⅞
100	Tol. W. & W	48⅞	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	93⅜
100	Canton Co	46	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	73½
100	Mil. & St. P	51⅛	1200	do	73

TUESDAY, March 17, P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 139⅜@139½ 139¼@139⅛@139⅛139⅝ ℘ cent. The market was dull and the speculation in the Gold Room rather spiritless. The cash gold is superabundant, and as money is dear, to carry over gold balances, the buyers for a rise are not especially encouraged to increase their holdings. The advance of yesterday in Foreign Exchange was lost to-day, and the transactions in 60-day Bills on London returned to 109⅝@109¾ ℘ cent.

The demand for money from the brokers was again quite sharp, the pressure being reported as among the great dealers in the Public Funds of the United States at 7 ℘ cent., as well as among the brokers in the railway stocks. Lower prices for the gold-bearing bonds of the United States, and also for the 7-30 ℘ cents., were made in consequence, especially near the close of the day. A rumor was current on the street, however, that those heavy dealers in the Funds are divided on the market, as between *Bull* and *Bear*, and that something of the same feeling was manifested on the first turn in money early last week, but with the position of the rival parties reversed. In such a contest all advantage is of course taken by the prevailing bearish interest to buy cheap bonds for cash of the public, and to force cheap bonds out of their neighbors by turning the screw on the money market. Last week, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch were suspected of bearing the Funds. This week they are supposed to be large holders, and to-day their neighbors, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., have the credit of making money close and buying the funds cheap, and even the Treasury Office is blamed for locking up too much currency while this contest is going on. It is by no means certain, however, that the Greenbacks in the Treasury have materially increased this week, though the general balances are apparently larger than on Saturday. At the close of the day Money was reported very tight, though the Railway market was on the recovery, both in tone and prices, after 10 o'clock this morning, and no further failures or other trouble reported among the Brokers. One of the firms rumored as in difficulty on Atlantic Mail Stock yesterday, we are pleased to learn, have not stopped payment.

The excitement in the Railway market was renewed from the break down of Monday night, early in the day, the sales of Erie running down to 65¾ ℘ cent. and New-York Central to 120½ ℘ cent. The Western Stocks were less violently affected, and prices but partially lower than last night. Before 12 o'clock, noon, the demand improved throughout the list, sales of Erie at 66½@67⅝@68@68½, and about 1:30 o'clock as high as 69 ℘ cent., and Central 121½@122½@123 ℘ cent. Nothing new transpired up to the close of 'Change hours in regard to the Erie litigation. The Western Stocks showed considerable recovery, and Northwestern Preferred, the St. Paul Stocks and Fort Wayne, were especially firm. The Miscellaneous Shares advanced on Pacific Mail, and there was more steadiness in the Express, Telegraph and Canton Companies than last night. The feature in State Bonds is the continued heavy purchases of New Tennessees, which advanced to 65 ℘ cent. Other descriptions of Southern and Southwestern State Bonds were firm.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. Gold easier; sales at 139 ℘ cent. The Bankers are disposed to draw Exchange on London at a concession of ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. from the highest asking rates of yesterday:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅜	100⅞	Missouri	88⅝	88¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅝	110⅛	Northwest	63	62⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅜	N. West Pref	72⅞	72⅞
N. Y. Central	124⅜	120⅞	Rock Island	92⅝	93
Erie	67⅜	67⅛	Fort Wayne	99⅞	100⅜
Hudson	136⅛	135⅜	W. U. Telegraph	33⅝	33⅜
Reading	92⅝	92⅝	M'chants' Union	34⅛	34
Mich. Southern	88⅜	87⅞	St. Paul Pref	66⅜	67
Ohio and Miss	29⅜	29⅝	St. Paul Com	51⅛	51⅝
Pittsburgh	88⅝	89⅝	Pacific Mail	109⅛	109⅞
Toledo	104	103	American Gold	139⅝	139
Tenn 6s. new	64⅜	65	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	139⅜	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	108½
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1868	139⅝	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	119
500 & 1,000, 1881	111	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	122
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅜	End. cou., 1871	119½
5-20 reg., 1862	107⅞	5 ℘ cent. coup. 1874	112
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅞	10-40 reg	100⅝
5-20 600 & 1,000	108	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅜	7 3-10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	106⅞	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 coup. '67	107⅛		

These figures were made after the 2:30 P.M. Board. A sale of $200,000 7.30 ℘ cents. was made at 105⅞ after 3 o'clock.

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	108¾	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. Canal 7s. 1870	101⅞	Illinois war loan	100
N. Y. Canal 6s. 1872-'75	100	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L.	101
N. Y. Canal 6s. '77-78	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c	66
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	100⅞	Tennessee new bds	64⅞
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	103	Virginia 6s., ex-c	52⅜
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	102⅝	Georgia 6s	72
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Georgia 7s. new bonds	92
Illinois reg. 1860	100	North Carolina 6s. x. c.	64
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	100	North Car. 6s. n. b.	64
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	100	Missouri 6s	87⅝
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	88
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	California 7s	130
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Mec. B. Association	116
Manhattan	140	Ocean	102½
Merchants	118	Bank of the Repub	114
Mechanics'	128	Bank of N. America	107
America	140	Metropolitan	136
Tradesmen's	132½	Nassau	108
National	112	Continental	102½
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	St. Nicholas	107
State of New-York	113	Central National	105½
Commerce	117	Ninth National	104½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94¾	Lack. & West'n. bds	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93½	Del. L. & W 1st M	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	90	Tol & W. 2d M	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	113⅛	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	120	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	120	Gal. & Chi. extended	100¾
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	103	Chi & R I 1st M	100
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	92	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94⅜
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	92	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	92½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	94½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69	100⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	104
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	99
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	91
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M	113¼	Chi. & Alton S. F.	98
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	98	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	95½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	101½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	70
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo	89½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	115	Peninsula R. R. bonds	82
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	85¾	Mil. & St Paul 1st M	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	88
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	93	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	92
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	90	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	92
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	87	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	104
Con. 7 ℘ cen. ex. bds	84	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M	84½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M	87	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98

The week's exports, from this port, of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, have been to the currency value of $4,052,946, against $4,315,398 same week last year. Included in the exports were 8,055 bales Cotton.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bleecker-st., e. s., 65.11 ft. s. of Bank-st., 20.7x80	$12,250
Grand-st., s. s., No. 159, 25.6x80, (contract)	20,000
Hester-st., No. 23, 25x100, (contract)	14,060
Morton-st., s. s., 291.4 ft. e. of Houston-st., 18.2x100	13,600
Macdougal-st., w. s., 43 ft. s. of Minetta-st., 21.6x74.6	16,000
Varick-st., No. 102, 22x91	11,550
Water-st., No. 364, 20x27.11	10,000
West 16th-st., No. 235, 20x100	9,500
23d-st., n. s., 405 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9	15,000
26th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x98.9	6,500
30th-st., n. s., lot No. 40, 14.6x98.9	4,000
33d-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9	13,000
W. 36th-st., No. 135, 20.1x98.9, (contract)	20,000
37th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 21x98.9	33,000
28th-st., s. s., 359.10½ ft. e. of 8th-av., 17.1½x98.9	14,000
W. 36th-st., No. 57, 20x98.9, (contract)	27,000
40th-st., s. s., 138.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.4x98.9	9,625
40th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x98.9	9,4.0
41st-st., s. s., 69 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24.3x31	8,292
41st-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.8x98.9	9,000
56th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 38x100.5	10,554
57th-st., n. s., 370 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, (referee's deed)	4,000
57th-st., n. s., 390 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, (referee's deed)	4,000
57th-st., n. s., 410 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, (referee's deed)	4,000
57th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, (referee's deed)	4,000
57th-st., n. s., 430 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, (referee's deed)	4,000
75th-st., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 133.5x175	25,000
83d-st., n. s., 255.6½ ft. w. of 3d-av., 102.2½x102.2½	19,050
85th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	5,000
105th-st., n. s., 19 ft. e. of 1st-av., 22x75.7	6,500
111th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x100.11	10,000
122d-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of 10th-av., 4 lots, each 25x100.11	2,600
136th-st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 5th-av., 199.10x250	20,000
Avenue C, e. s., 22.8½ ft. s. of 7th-st., 22.8½x83	22,000
Lexington-av., No. 167, 20.6x90, (contract)	20,000
1st-av., w. s., 124.2 ft. s. of 47th-st., 24.2x80	17,200
3d-av. and 57th-st., s. e. corner, 111x100.5 (contract)	122,000
4th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 38th-st., 24.6x80	52,500
4th-av., e. s., 104.9 ft. n. of 31st-st., 80x15.9x80.2x19.9	9,000
6th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 135th-st., 50x75	4,000
6th-av. and 49th-st., s. w. corner, 25x100, (contract)	30,000

Leases Recorded.

East Broadway, No. 52, 3 years, per year	$1,500
Grand-st., No. 580, 2 years, per year	1,000
West Broadway, No. 124, 3 years, per year	1,000
West 21st-st., No. 107, 3 years, per year	1,200
43d-st., No. 606, store, 5 years, per year	300
Av. C and 10th-st., n. e. corner, 5 years, per year	900

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Buffalo-av., 25x127.9½	$135
Bergen-st., 325 ft. e. of Grand-av., extending to Wyckoff-st., 50x262	6,000
Bond-st., e. s., 189 ft. n. of Livingston-st., 189x60	6,5.0
Hart-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100	600
Livingston-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hanover-place, 20x125	9,000
Livingston-st., n. s., 154.6 ft. e. of Red Hook-lane, 22x95	10,000
Penn-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 16.8x100	5,400
Ryerson-st., w. s., 504.5½ ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 21x100	7,250
Sackett-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	8,000
Tillary-st., n. s., 104.9½ ft. w. of Hudson-av., 69.6x6.5x16.6x8.1x109.2x20	3,700
Verandah-place, s. s., 91.7 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 24.6x69.9	5,500
Water-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 20x100	3,000
William-st., n. s., 156 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 16.8x100	2,400
Wilson-st., No. 256, 3 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 18.9x100	9,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 217.4½ ft. e. of Troy-av., 100x150	1,500
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 117.4½ ft. e. of Troy-av., 100x100. Wyckoff-st., s. s., 367.4½ ft. e. of Troy-av., 50x100	1,500
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 117.4½ ft. e. of Troy-av., 100x33	nom.
South First-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 8th-st., 25x80	1,050
Myrtle-av., n. s., 66 ft. e. of Kent-av., 21x75	10,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 131 ft. e. of Ryerson-st., 16.8x112	12,500
Myrtle-av., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	4,500
Portland-av., 100 ft. w. of Park-av. and ft. 149.10 n. of centre of block, 53x45x70x90	2,750
Portland-av., w. s., 282.3 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x100	18,000
Putnum-av., n. s., 130 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100	5,000
Putnam-av., n. s., 316.8 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 16.8x100	3,500
Tompkins-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	1,350
Tompkins-av., e. s., 30 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	1,406
Washington-av., e. s., 45 ft. n. of Sackett-st., 53.4x59.1x75x50x27.3½x25x10.2x100. Classon-av. and Sackett-st., n. w. corner, 100x235	14,000

Leases Recorded.

Franklin-av. and Van Buren-st., s. w. corner, house and store, 3 years, per year	$500
3d-av. and 16th-st., s. w. corner, house, 5 years, per year	500

Gravesend.

Coney Island road, w. s., 65 ft. n. of Williamson's-lane, 164x65	nom.
Ocean-av., lot No. 243	2,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Morris-st., lots Nos. 53 and 55, each 25x100	$4,500
Washington-st., lots Nos. 18 and 20, block No. 28, each 25x100	8,000
Wayne-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Varick-st., 18.9x100	11,500

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive, block No. 110, Coster estate	$5,200
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, block No. 105, Coster estate	600

Hudson City.

Hudson-st., w. s., 254 ft. s. of Philadelphia Post Road, 24x105	$12,000
Monmouth-st., s. s., lots Nos. 21, 23 and 25, each 25x100	1,100
Jackson-st., lot No. 63, 25x102	2,600

Union.

Franklin-st., s. s., lot No. 415, 25x100	$400

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.
Our annual Financial Circular for 1868 is now ready, and will be forwarded free of charge to persons desiring to make investments through us.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 17, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	2,924	Malt, bushels	650
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	1,500	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	1,372	Cut Meats, pkgs	184
Wheat, bushels	635	Lard, pkgs	50
Corn, bushels	14,408	Beer, tcs. and bbls	238
Rye, bushels	788	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	235	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Have been in request at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been firm, but not active.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at uniform prices, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 13c.@18½c., free, and 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been very quiet to-day at barely steady prices. The aggregate sales since our last have been only 1,540 bales, including 245 bales to spinners, 455 bales to shippers, 390 bales to speculators, and 450 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	22	22¼	22½@22¾
Good Ordinary	22¾	23	23¼@23½
Low Middling	23¾	24	24¼@24½
Middling	25	25¼	25½@26
Good Middling	26	26¼	26½@26¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,499
Receipts last week	29,117
Receipts preceding week	27,546
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	247,277
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	472,789
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	278,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	8,055
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	118,879
Exports since Sept. 1	261,930
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,593
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	61,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,756,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,465,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,118,000
Exports same time 1866-7	851,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	350,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	598,000

DRY GOODS—The demand has been comparatively moderate since our last for nearly all descriptions. Seasonable fabrics have not been plenty, and have been held firmly.

FISH—A good business has been noted in the leading kinds at full prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, and prices have favored purchasers. The leading holders, however, have not been eager to realize, in view of the reduced supply available at this port. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,900 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 90@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $10@$10 40; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 40@$11 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 50, ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 90@$9 40
Extra State	10 00@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 90@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 55@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 20@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls. at $9 20@$11 for common to fair, and $11@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is quiet at drooping prices; sales were reported of 500 sacks at $12 75@$14 50 for extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $7 65@$9 60 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 480 bbls. Corn Meal is in active request at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 90 for Western, $6 for City, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,750 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $4 80@$5 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy to-day. Sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels No. 1 Spring at $2 45@$2 47, in store, ℘ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request at slightly reduced prices; sales have been reported of 54,000 bushels at $1 23@$1 25 for New Mixed Western; $1 25@$1 26 for Old do., in store; $1 27@$1 30 for New Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 16@$1 24 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in limited supply and demand at unchanged prices; sales 1,500 bushels at $1 80@$1 85 for Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Barley is essentially unchanged; 800 bushels Malt sold at $2 25 ℘ bushel. Oats have been in less active request at about previous prices; sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels Western at 83½c.@84c., chiefly at 84c., in store, ℘ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Messrs. Edward Bill & Co. notice thus: "The market for Flour in the fortnight past has been quite variable. A reduction of stock, it was hoped, would have produced an increased inquiry and some improvement in price, and that may yet be the case on the opening of navigation around us; still at the present time the trade lacks excitement and the market is decidedly dull. With less firmness in English freights the export demand for Extra State is slightly improved. For the medium and better grades, together with choice Family Extras, there is but a limited inquiry—the City retailers purchasing for immediate wants only. California brands are growing in favor, and with reduced stocks and supplies, the market is firm but not active. In Wheat the operations have been light for some days. The want of available freight room makes the export business dull, and the asking rates are such as to give but little encouragement to the milling interest, who are unable to get a corresponding value for the manufactured article. The stock in store is diminishing, but holders are willing to concede a few cents to make sales. Rye is in request. Oats vary in value daily, but are strongly held. Indian Corn has ruled quietly but firm; at the close yesterday it was rather easier. The Export Clearances from this port for the past fortnight consist of—to Great Britain and Ireland—9,904 bbls. Flour, 195,662 bushels Wheat, 320,405 bushels Corn; to the Continent—423 bbls. Flour, 1,107 bbls. Corn Meal, 5,846 bushels Corn, 75,795 bushels Rye, 200 bbls. Rye Flour; to South America—3,492 bbls. Flour, 870 bbls. Corn Meal; to all other ports—14,994 bbls. Flour, 426 bbls. Rye Flour, 4,427 bbls. Corn Meal, 13,029 bushels Corn, 540 bushels Peas, 880 bushels Oats—making a total to all ports of 28,713 bbls. Flour, 6,404 bbls. Corn Meal, 626 bbls. Rye Flour, 195,662 bushels Wheat, 339,280 bushels Corn, 75,795 bushels Rye, 540 bushels Peas, 1,080 bushels Oats."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1867.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, March 13, 1868	192,287	4,689,095	3,724,928
New-Orleans, March 1, 1868	253	14,779	254,757
Philadelphia, March 1, 1868	13,215	33,889	251,603
Baltimore, March 1, 1868	4,048	....	337,409
Boston, March 1, 1868	18,863	27,090	2,750
California, Feb. 15, 1868	28,561	4,628,743	....
Other Ports, March 1, 1868	26,500	36,652	56,528
Total	283,727	9,430,448	4,627,785
To about same period, 1867	107,199	2,434,943	4,763,602
To about same period, 1866	126,8.8	1,193,942	5,514,553
To about same period, 1865	88,105	1,505,071	73,359

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to March 13, 1868	36,837	520,582	283,011	32,3.4
Other Ports, to latest dates	9,986	....	26,188	....
Total	46,823	520,582	309,199	32,304
To about same period, 1867	2,183	139,493	41,436	8,060
To about same period, 1866	4,077	207,241	61,133	41,803
To about same period, 1865	13,625	....	71,721	9,985

HAY—North River Bale has been in demand and steady at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 95c.@$1 20 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at uniform prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request and buoyant in price, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet at drooping prices, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 77½c.@90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@67c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 10@$7 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous prices, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Unbleached do. at $2 20; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 40; Red Oil at 62½c.@77½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 23; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING MARCH 16.—*Sperm*—Has been in request since our last, and we note sales of 200 bbls. ex White Wing, for manufacture and 500 do. reported on speculation, on private terms *Whale*—The demand continues, and a sale was made of 1,100 bbls. as it runs, to a manufacturer, at 70c. ℘ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone
From Jan. 1 to M'h 16, 1868	3,500	900	31,900
Same time last year	5,936	12,512	425,650
Exports for the week ending March 16, 1868	....	....	11,236
Previously	4,770	3,932	98,911
From Jan. 1 to date	4,770	3,932	110,147
Same time last year	5,520	2,569	76,600

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather more demand, at 13c.@13½c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@18½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 43,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 1,000 pieces, 52x52, 7½c.; 5,000 do., 56x60, 7¾c.; 5,000 do., 56x60, on private terms; 5,000 do., 60x64, 8½c.; 6,000 do., 64x64, 8⅝c.; 9,000 do., 64x64, 9c.; 3,000 do., 64x64, 9½c.; 4,000 do., 64x64, 8¾c.; 4,000 do., 64x64, 8¾c. ℘ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, chiefly by speculative buyers, at firmer prices. Sales have been made of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $24 45@$24 62½, closing at $24 60, regular, for New Western Mess; $24@$24 25 for City Mess; $23 37@$23 50, for Old Mess; $23 25 for Thin Mess; $22 25@$22 50, for Western Prime Mess; $23@$23 25 for City do., do.; $20@$20 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,850 bbls. New Mess, May delivery, seller's options, at $24 90@$25 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in less request at drooping prices. Sales, 240 pkgs. at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues in moderate demand, and firm; sales have been reported since our last of 245 boxes, at 12c. for Cumberlands; 12½c. for Long Rib; 13c. for Short Rib; 13½c. for Long Clear, and 14c. for Short Clear. Lard has been quite dull at about former quotations; sales have been reported since our last of 470 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14½c.@15½c. for very inferior to prime, and 15¾c.@16c. for small lots of choice, ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs continue very dull at 11½c.@12½c. for City and 11c.@11½c., for Country, ℘ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 370 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including Prime Mess at $33@$37, and India Mess at $38@$40 ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 230 tcs., part to arrive. Beef Hams have been in fair demand at from $35@$40 for poor to very choice; sales 175 bbls. Butter is in request at 48c.@58c. for poor to prime, and 60c.@62½c. for fancy State, and 33c.@50c. for interior to choice Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand at 9c.@16½c., ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	55 @58
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	53 @55
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	50 @52
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	57 @52
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	48 @50
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	48 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	56 @60
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	52 @55
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	48 @50
Canada	33 @40
Canada Extra	40 @43
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb	15 @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb	10 @12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	9 @10

RICE—Has been inactive and nearly nominal at $11@$11 50 for Carolina, ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been moderately inquired for within our previous range.

SKINS—Have been in fair demand, including Honduras, Goat, 45c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 30½c.@32½c.; Sisal, 45c.@46c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@45c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 47½c.@50c., in gold ℘ lb. Tampico, Deer, 40c.@45c.; Matamoros, 40c.@42½c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c.@30c.; Payta, 27c. @28c., gold, ℘ lb.; Curacoa, 35c.@37½c., cur.; Cape, 42½c., currency; Madras, 40c.@45c. each.

SPICES—Have been rather slow of sale at former quotations.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,430 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 670 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at from 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12c., chiefly at 11½c.@12c.; 91,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c., chiefly at 15c.; 57,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at unaltered figures.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal in price.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been on a moderate scale to-day, at about uniform quotations. For Liverpool there were taken 250 bales Cotton by sail, at 5-16d. ℘ lb.; 750 tcs. Beef at 4s. by sail, and 6s. by steamer, ℘ tierce; 200 boxes Bacon at 27s. 6d. by sail, and 35s. by steamer; 4,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 45s., and 70 tons Tallow, by sail, at 25s. ℘ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. ℘ bbl.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as seamstress and to assist with chamber work; or to attend an invalid lady; is a particular, neat needle-worker and washer and ironer of ladies' fine clothes; would be found willing and obliging; prefers living in the country; no objection to any part; or to travel with a lady. Can be seen for four days at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given to a private family. Call at No. 24 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young girls; one as waitress or as chambermaid, and the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; if possible, would like to live together; with good City reference. Call at No. 155 6th-av., between the hours of 10 and 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman with good City reference; experienced nurse, excellent seamstress; can cut and fit; operates on machine; country or City. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman a situation as good cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups and pastries for private families; no objection to the country; will assist with washing if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK AND laundress, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes excellent bread and pastry, soups and jellies; or as chambermaid and laundress; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS A situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits; or would do the chamberwork and waiting; she is fully capable of taking any capacity in a private house; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant widow woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; has no objection to go in the country, or travel for the Summer months; good reference. Call at No. 390 (new number) (395 old number) Madison-st., Room No. 13, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who thoroughly understands her business as child's nurse; is a good seamstress; has City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's and family washing, at her own house; is a good laundress and understands fluting. Call on or address, this week, Mrs. Mc., No. 532 East 14th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook and baker; is willing to do plain washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY WOman as good cook, washer and ironer in all its branches; is a good baker of bread; the best of City references. Call at No. 527 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NORTH OF Ireland woman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; will do general housework; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 245 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can make excellent bread; understands the care of milk and butter; country preferred; good reference can be given. Call at 10 Prince-st., near Bowery, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as first-class laundress: can do up ladies' muslin and laces, also muslin, in first style; best of City reference. Call at No. 227 East 29th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing; best of reference for five years. Apply at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 225 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place for two days.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO GET A GOOD situation in a private family for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 116 West 21st-st., between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, who understands French and English cooking: also, all kinds of fine pastry and creams; good references. Address No. 261 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, washing for a few ladies and gentlemen: first-rate washer and ironer and fluter. No. 274 1st-av.; entrance in 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 112 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to traveling; good City references. Call for two days at 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 274 1st-av., entrance in 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a young Protestant girl: is a good operator on any machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 318 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF children or do chamberwork, by a young woman with good references. Inquire at the Working Women's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT dressmaker; understands hairdressing, and is willing to assist in light chamberwork. Apply at No. 85 West 45th-st., old number.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at No. 525 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 172 East 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR MEAT AND pastry cook, a situation in a hotel, boarding-house or restaurant as order cook. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can be well recommended; would go to the country. Apply at No. 100 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation in country or city, to do general housework, or to do chamberwork. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; clean and smart and willing to learn; never lived out. Call for two days at No. 274 1st-av., entrance on 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook, washer and ironer. Apply for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st. Private family preferred; the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; no objection to country; can be highly recommended as to honesty, ability, &c. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as waitress in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 120 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do light chamberwork and sewing; is a Protestant. Call at No. 10 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-rate laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; is willing to go out by week or month; is a Protestant, and has good City references. Call at No. 211 7th-av., corner 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can do many kinds of fancy work; no objection to the country for the Summer; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 646 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, a good washer and ironer; highly recommended by her present employer. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. A small family preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged woman as nurse; is very competent to bring up a baby from its birth; or is willing to attend to one or more children and assist in light housework; has the best City reference for the last nine years. Can be seen at No. 7 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting; all kinds of finery; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a private family as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is also a good baker; no objection to the coarse washing; very best City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 377 Madison-st., between Jackson and Scammel sts.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and assist in waiting, in a respectable private family; no other need call; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook in a private family, to go in the country for the Summer; understands French cooking thoroughly; is a first-class family baker of bread, cake, and breakfast bread of all kinds; best City reference. Call at or address No. 243 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; a good cook and baker, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 233 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PERSON WHO CAN CUT AND fit ladies' and children's dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, work by the day or week or at her residence. Apply at No. 398 7th-av.; ring the top bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, all kinds of game, boning and larding, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A good plain cook; would do plain washing in a private family, or cooking alone in a nice private boarding-house; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at 108 West 40th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good references. Call for two days at No. 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is an excellent cook and baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS lady's maid; is an experienced hairdresser; can do all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference from last employer. Call at No. 427 14th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 140 West 42d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place; is a good baker of bread and pastry. Call at No. 208 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City references. Call No. 220 West 27th-st., first floor, room No. 4. Has no objection to go with a family a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands French, English and American cooking; the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 145 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is a good operator on Singer's machine; good reference. Call at No. 232 West 18th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as a first-class cook in a respectable private family; unexceptionable City reference given. Can be seen at No. 283 7th-av. for two days. None but strictly private families need inquire.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as good cook and baker; would assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 216 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON gentlemen's or family washing at her own house. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 220 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine; best references. No. 46 West 30th-st., over the stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook; can bone and lard; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference; go a short distance in the country. No. 1.2 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation in a small American family to do general housework. Can be seen at her last place, No. 40 Charlton-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman a situation as nurse, or would travel with a lady as nurse; best of City references; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 433 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble female as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; good references given. Call at No. 237 West 27th-st. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as nurse and plain sewer; is 17 years of age, and has never lived out. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 3d-av., rear building.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can assist dressmaker. No. 204 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid in a private family, or to do waiting if required. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A NICE, TIDY little girl, (14 years,) to take care of children; is a neat sewer. Call at No. 3.4 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 2.8 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED BY A REspectable Protestant girl having a fair knowledge of the business, work with a respectable dressmaker, where she can board in the house. Address S. C. S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES TO BE SECRETARY to an invalid, or companion; or governess to children; would prefer employment in a family who are going abroad; the highest reference given. Address M. G. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, New-York.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best City reference. Address J. M., Mr. Kelly's feed-store, No. 57 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a thorough, practical, single man; the best of reference given; can be seen for three days at J. M. THORBURN'S, No. 15 John-st., or address P. H. P., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, ENERGETIC COLored man, a situation as waiter or coachman; understands his business thoroughly. Inquire for three days at the American Missionary Association Rooms, No. 53 John-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT incumbrance, a situation as coachman and groom, who understands his business thoroughly; has good references; is obliging; no objection to the country. Address E. M., Box No. 2.9 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom; can milk and make himself generally useful; has two years of the best City reference from his last place. Call at No. 32 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches, and all kinds of farm work and the care of horses; is willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address S. E., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing to assist in the garden; will be found willing and obliging; best of references. Address A. T., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN, WITH the best of references, a situation; willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a situation; thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory references. Call or address for two days, at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener; understands stock, grapery and fruits of all kinds. Any gentleman wanting such a man may address M. C. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man; Protestant; has practical experience of greenhouse, graperies, &c. Address for two days A. A., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has lived in his last place five years. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man, aged 23 years; good reference furnished. Address J. M. S., Post-office, Station E, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place, by a very responsible and experienced man of Protestant principles; understands fully the care of horses and driving; is fully equal to the care of kitchen, garden, &c.; wants a place with a cottage for his wife; no children; refers to his last employer, with whom he has been three years. Address J. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man having no children; thoroughly understands the care and management of hot and cold graperies, fruits and vegetables, and keeping a gentleman's place in the best of order. Any gentleman wishing the same may address ED. LARKIN, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, sober, industrious young man; thoroughly understands his business and gardening; is willing to assist and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference as to character, capability, &c. Address M. J., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man with a very small family; any gentleman requiring the service of a first-class gardener and florist can hear of a very desirable man by calling on J. S. CRONISE, Esq., of the banking-house of P. Hayden & Co. Address FLORIST, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands the care of hothouses, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, pleasure grounds, the management of fruit trees and vegetable garden. Address J. B., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A PROTESTant, a situation as vegetable gardener in a private family; can attend to flowers, lawn, grapevines and fruit-trees; has been fifteen years in the country; satisfactory reference given. Address J. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as vegetable gardener; would take care of horses if required; has lived eight years in last place; reference from last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, A situation to lay out and build up a new place, or take charge of a first-class place now established; has produced the best hothouse grapes known in the vicinity of New-York; good reference. Apply to P. R. BARNES, Florist, No. 948 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A competent married man with a small family; his wife is a good dairy woman; can give the best references as to honesty, capability, &c. Address FARMER, Jericho, L. I., or inquire of Walter R. T. Jones, Esq., No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A married German who understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, &c., thoroughly; can give first-class City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address C. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man late from the old country; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, fruit and vegetables; has good reference. Can be seen at Fleming & Henderson's, No. 67 Nassau-st., for three days, or address A. A., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; thoroughly understands it in all its branches; greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, fruit, vegetables and lawn; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references can be given. Address T. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN just arrived from England, as groom or groom and coachman; understands his business, also the care, management and breaking in of young horses to double or single harness. Address, for two days, JOHN CONNEY, No. 139 Orchard-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man, with small family; is an excellent florist, and understands keeping a place neat and in good order; is also a good vegetable gardener. Address E. J. C., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; his wife would do laundry or needle-work; he is a good stableman, and will make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUAation as a vegetable gardener, and is thoroughly competent to take care of a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses; the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, who has a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its departments, greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers and kitchen garden. Address P. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office; best of reference.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments; has served in good places in Europe, and has over fifteen years' practice in this country. Address R. T., gardener, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman as coachman and groom; has the best of City and country reference. Call or address CARPENTER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; the best of references. Address T. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man; has best of City reference from his last employer. Address W. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER, by an honest, steady, sober man; no objection to the country; best references. Address G. T., No. 224 West 11th-st., in the rear house, for one week.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; has been in good places and fully understands the business. Address W. W., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT waiter a situation; would take charge of an invalid. Apply at 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH coachman; best of City recommendations. Apply at No. 320 4th-av.

A GENTLEMAN, 35 YEARS OF AGE, desires a situation in a mercantile house; is conversant with the Cuba and Central American trade, speaking Spanish fluently; believes his experience of 15 years gives him the ability to fill a responsible or confidential position satisfactorily. No objection to travel; standing and references first-class. Address J. C. S., Box No. 1,259 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

TOWNSEND & KING,
DRY GOODS IMPORTER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

wish to engage a salesman to manage a WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT. Applicants will please address them through the Post-office, giving references, qualifications and expectations in regard to salary, which must at the commencement be moderate, but which will be increased whenever their services are made valuable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 379 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of recommended cooks of all kinds, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls for chambermaids, nurses, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A FEW hundred dollars capital, and business connections as agent for selling a staple article. Best of references required. A good chance for the right party. Address for three days, B. H., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, between 13 and 16, for general housework, in the country. Apply this day, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 221 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH A FRESH breast of milk; references required. Call on Wednesday morning, before 12 o'clock, at No. 59 5th-av. None but Protestants need apply.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER who understands hairdressing, and is willing to assist in light chamberwork. Apply at No. 85 West 45th-st., old number.

SOMETHING TO DO.—YOUNG MEN AND others, may find it pleasant and profitable to sell our new and popular books. Liberal discount given by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; the wife must be a good cook, washer and ironer; German preferred. Address F. W., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK TO ASSIST in washing; must bring City reference. Call at No. 427 West 21st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN A clothing-store, with City experience. Apply at No. 116 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A VERY GOOD WAITRESS; CITY references. Apply between 9 and 12 M. at No. 31 East 36th-st.

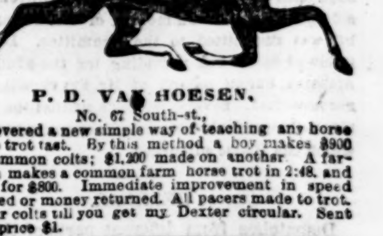
WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock at No. 123 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BOOKSTORE; ONE who has some knowledge of the business. Address, giving age and references, FRANKLIN, Station A.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER; a single man. Address, stating qualifications and wages wanted, Box No. 780 New-York Post-office

$10 A DAY FOR ALL—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. Fullam, Springfield, Vt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.



P. D. VAN HOESEN,
No. 67 South-st.,

Has discovered a new simple way of teaching any horse or filly to trot fast. By this method a boy makes $900 on two common colts; $1,200 made on another. A farmer's son makes a common farm horse trot in 2:48, and sells him for $800. Immediate improvement in speed guaranteed or money returned. All pacers made to trot. Keep your colts till you get my Dexter circular. Sent by mail; price $1.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS.—NOW ON hand, several new carriages on consignment, which must be sold: several second-hand ones, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, with carriage and harness, property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Apply at BRADLEY'S stable, No. 8 and 10 East 31st-st., from 8 to 1 o'clock.

A PARK PHAETON, A SINGLE COUPE, harness and two coachman's coats, but little used, for sale cheap. Inquire at private stable, No. 182 East 23d-st.

REMOVALS.

HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,
Manufacturers and importers
ARMY AND NAVY GOODS.
Late No 8 Maiden-lane.
Removed to No. 540 Broadway.

A.—BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye-glasses preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,182 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Miss Lotta as Paul and Lady Laragan.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
LIGHT AT LAST. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Lingard, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THREE FAST MEN, BRIAN BOROIHME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. By Ole Bull, Mme. Varian Hoffman, Sig. Severini, Mr. Pollak and Mr. Hoffman.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss McCulloch, Herr Herman, Sigs. Brignoli, Nicolao and Miss Teresa Wood.

NATIONAL HALL.
Harlem.
READINGS BY MR. GEO. VANDERHOFF.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.
Corner of 5th-av. and 45th-st.
CONCERT. By the Church Choir, assisted by Allen Latham.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The British House of Commons yesterday went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the debate on the resolution of Mr. Maguire relative to reform in Ireland. Messrs. Gregory, Gladstone and Disraeli spoke on the question. The debate terminated by the withdrawal by Mr. Maguire of his resolution.

Recent developments, a cable dispatch apprises us, lead to the belief that the attempts of the Fenians to induce soldiers of the regular army to forsake their allegiance have not yet been relaxed in Great Britain.

A new pamphlet setting forth the claims of the Napoleonic dynasty to a popular origin, and said to have been written by the Emperor himself, is announced in Paris.

The French Corps Legislatif had voted to permit the holding of political meetings before the election for the general councils.

The promotion to the Senate of M. Schneider is contradicted.

The Pope has publicly proclaimed the ordination of the Bishops of Louisville, Erie and Buffalo. It is understood he has rejected Napoleon's advice in regard to the fortification of Italy.

A serious political riot occurred in the Island of Madeira on March 5. The military were called out and compelled to fire upon the people.

The steamship *Hermann*, from Bremen, Feb. 29, and Southampton March 2, arrived at this port last night.

CONGRESS.

A number of petitions were presented in the Senate yesterday praying for a reduction of the expenses of the Government and of taxation. Mr. Edmunds made an explanation in behalf of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, to the effect that the report published purporting to be the report of the Committee on Whisky Frauds, was not authorized, but had been put forth by a single member of the Committee. A discussion on the bill to release certain naval contractors from their engagements consumed the morning hour, and the bill went over without having been acted upon. The House bill to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax was discussed at length, several amendments were offered, but the Senate adjourned without disposing of the subject.

In the House, Mr. Jenckes, from the joint Committee on Retrenchment, offered a resolution which had been adopted by the Committee, requesting that it be spread upon the Journal. It recites that the Van Wyck report relative to whisky frauds, recently published as the report of the Committee, was not authorized, and was the work of Mr. Van Wyck alone. Objection to the resolution was made on the ground that Mr. Van Wyck was not present to defend or explain his action, and it was not received. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the means employed to detect and prevent frauds in the issue of postal and fractional currency. Consideration of the bill relieving from political disabilities Governors Holden of North Carolina, Orr of South Carolina, Brown of Georgia, Gen. Longstreet and others was resumed. Several amendments were offered to the bill, and a number of names of Southern men were suggested to be incorporated in it, provoking considerable debate. On motion of Mr. Schenck, the bill was recommitted to the Committee. Discussion followed on the bill providing for the admission of Alabama, but on motion of Mr. Stevens it also was recommitted. Several protests against the International Copyright law were received and referred, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Dispatches from different parts of the country represent the breaking up of the ice in the rivers as very general. Considerable damage has been done by the sudden giving way of the ice gorges, and in some instances railroad travel has been suspended or seriously impeded. The Hudson River Railroad was inundated to such an extent yesterday morning that trains could not pass, and passengers and trains for the West were transported over the Harlem Road. Travel on the Hudson River Road was resumed last evening.

Both Houses of the Rhode Island Legislature joined in Grand Committee on Monday and elected Hon. S. A. Parker General Treasurer for the unexpired term, and Hon. Elisha R. Potter, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the previous General Treasurer, report finding a defalcation of $4,122.

A train of cars on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad was yesterday blown off the track by the severe gale prevailing. The cars were rolled over several times, and the passengers who were confined in them were more or less injured, none of them fatally. The storm extended to Chicago, where a house was blown down, killing one of the occupants, a woman, and severely injuring her husband.

The execution of John Ward, *alias* Jerome Lavigne, who has been in solitary confinement in the State Prison at Windsor, Vt., since January, 1867, for the murder of Mrs. Griswold, of Williston, is set for Friday next. It is expected that Ward will make a confession implicating other persons as accomplices in the murder.

The strike of workmen in the Albany, Syracuse and Rochester workshops of the New-York Central Railroad is reported to have terminated, the Company reëstablishing the rates of wages which were in force previous to the attempt to introduce the eight-hour system. Ten hours' work will be required, for which the old rates, which were satisfactory to the workmen, will be paid.

On Monday a passenger train approaching Louisville, Ky., from Nashville, ran into a tree which had been blown across the track, and the engine and several cars were thrown from the track. The engineer and fireman were instantly killed and several other persons injured.

A gentleman who has just arrived at St. Paul, from Fort Ransom, Dakotah Territory, reports that the Indians about Fort Totten are starving, and that the garrison itself is on half rations. Thirty-six Indians are reported to have died of starvation in the immediate vicinity of the fort.

The annual session of the New-Jersey Methodist Conference will commence at Lambertville today.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal is expected to be open to navigation on Monday next, the 23d inst.

St. Patrick's Day in the morning was gloomy and lowering as usual, but at noon there was a genuine sunburst, and the procession of Green Islanders marched under the mildest skies through the principal streets and was reviewed by the Mayor, the Common Council and multitudes of spectators. The parade was a large one, and was quietly conducted. In the evening the Knights of St. Patrick, the Friendly Sons and other organizations had their several feasts, at which the shamrock was effectually drowned. Meanwhile the rain descended in torrents, and they who attended the banquets did so at the risk of being drowned themselves.

The argument of the several motions now pending in the suits of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Cardozo. The most prominent motions are these: First, a motion to dissolve an injunction; second, a motion to punish several gentlemen for contempt of Court; and third, a motion for a receiver. Several affidavits were read at the commencement of the proceedings in behalf of Fisk, Belden & Co., and Clark, Dodge & Co.; also, two or three affidavits which were made in the interest of the Rock Island Company. Mr. Burrill opened his argument, and had not concluded when the hour for adjournment arrived.

The Committee of the Assembly on Commerce and Navigation, now investigating the matter of the Brooklyn and New-York ferries, met yesterday morning, at the Metropolitan Hotel. Testimony as to the management of the several lines, the condition of the boats and the precautions taken to avoid accident was given by Messrs. Geo. Law, Alden J. Spooner, Judge Greenwood and Mr. James Howe, a director and manager of the Union Ferry Company.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the New-York Marine Temperance Society was celebrated last evening in the Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catharine streets. Capt. Richardson presided, and Capts. De Camp, Swaine and Frisbee, and Messrs. Samuel Elliott, Rev. E. D. Murphy and Rev. Chas. J. Jones delivered addresses. The annual report showed a membership of 46,000 persons.

The trial of the suit brought against Mr. Moses S. Beach, by Mrs. Mary Anne Dean (*née* Boker), in which the lady claims $50,000 damages, for an alleged libel, published in the New-York *Sun*, was commenced in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday. The Court-room was crowded, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by a host of clergymen, dedicated the restored building of St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday. There was a large congregation present. Rev. Mr. Schneider delivered a historical discourse on St. Patrick. The music on the occasion was remarkably well executed. The services throughout were very imposing.

The motion in regard to the Receivership of the new issue of the Erie Railway shares has been postponed, by Judge Barnard, to Thursday next, at 11 A. M.

A decree of divorce was granted on the 17th inst., by the Supreme Court of this judicial district, in the action entitled Emma Norman *vs.* Henry W. Norman.

Cotton was quiet and heavy yesterday. Breadstuffs were less freely dealt in, at drooping prices. Provisions attracted more attention, especially Mess Pork, which was firmer. Groceries were in moderate demand. The freight engagements were restricted.

Cleaning the Streets.

Judge Whiting has what we venture to say are rather peculiar ideas about cleaning the streets. We have already noticed the extraordinary declaration which he made before the Committee of Inquiry, that the streets were cleaner now than they had been for fifty years;—and we now find the following additional testimony from him on the same subject:

Question—Can you keep New-York clean and make any money out of your contract? *Answer*—That depends upon what is understood as clean; with *my idea* of the meaning of this word I could; but if you mean to keep it *like a lady's drawing-room*, I certainly could not at the price.

Commissioner—Then, in your opinion, the streets can't be kept clean? *Answer*—I say *they can be kept clean in my sense of the word—in the condition which I call clean.*

A Commissioner then spoke of the condition of Broadway and other streets and avenues at the present time, and asked Mr. Whiting whether he thought that they ought not to be cleaner than they were.

To this Judge Whiting replied that he did not know that these streets were dirty. *No doubt there was mud upon them*, and mud that he could not remove, but he did not believe that they were dirty—*that is, that there was garbage, or ashes, or any other uncleanness which it was his duty to remove, or in his power to remove.*

This shows pretty clearly what construction Mr. Whiting puts upon the contract he has entered into to keep the streets clean. All that he has contracted to do is, to keep the streets free from garbage and ashes:—with mere mud and dirt he has nothing to do,—just as he had previously claimed to have nothing to do with ice and snow. This reduces the sum and substance of his undertaking to a pretty low figure. If this is the real nature of his contract,—if he is really bound to do nothing more for the $500,000 which is paid him,—then we had better contract with somebody else to do the work for which it is generally supposed Mr. Whiting is paid.

It is quite evident from the whole tenor of Judge Whiting's evidence before the Committee, as well as of his actual performances, that he looks on street-cleaning exclusively as a matter of *health*. His sole object is to secure for New-York a "salubrious atmosphere." He engages to remove garbage, ashes and other matter that is likely to breed a pestilence; and there his duty ends.

We doubt the soundness of this construction. Cleaning the streets means more than merely purifying the atmosphere; it means also making the streets easily and pleasantly passable,—passable for foot-passengers and for carriages. The streets are intended for such uses. They are designed for convenience,—for constant transit in the ordinary business of the City and its million of people. And one great object of keeping them clean is to render them fit for this transit. Of course they must not be suffered to become sources of pestilence,—but this is only one of the purposes to be served by keeping them clean. It is just as important, for the ends the streets are intended to serve, that they should be kept clear of mud as of garbage; and in our judgment Mr. Whiting is just as much bound by his contract to clean them of one as of the other.

We have no great faith in the contract system. Any man who undertakes to clean the streets for a fixed sum, will spend as little money on the work as possible. The main object is to make money,—and he will not under any circumstances spend more than he gets; and he will spend as much less than he gets as he possibly can without violating and forfeiting his contract. This is human nature,—and experience shows that there is a good deal of that commodity even in Judge Whiting.

If Judge Whiting, or Jackson S. Schultz, or any other honest and efficient man of business, could be engaged for ten years, at $20,000 a year, to keep the streets clean, the City paying the cost,—we should have clean streets and at the lowest rate of expense. They would have no temptation to spend more than is necessary to secure the desired end; and the people would gladly pay whatever is actually necessary for that purpose. They would employ the men required, at current rates of labor, without waste or loss, just as they would manage any private business of their own. And we have not the slightest doubt that this would be the cheapest, most effective and satisfactory mode of cleaning the streets of this City.

The trouble about it is, that neither the City Government, nor the State Government, nor any other government which *is political* in its nature, will make any such arrangement—or any arrangement which would leave the person employed free to manage the matter as he would his own private business. The Mayor would not so manage it. The Street Commissioner would not so manage it. Neither of them, nor any other political officer or employe of Government, would be allowed to manage it as it would be managed if it were a private enterprise in the hands of any one of them. There is a large army of politicians, active, selfish, unscrupulous—who control all these officers, who levy on every large job, enterprise or undertaking connected with the Government, and who compel acquiescence with their demands, as a condition of putting or keeping these men in office. And the men themselves understand very well that they hold office on these conditions; and they accept the conditions, tacitly or expressly, with the offices.

This is the radical evil of everything connected with the City Government, and it seems to be inseparable from the organization of the Government itself. If any department is put upon a better footing, and is conducted with efficiency and integrity, the venal crew of political adventurers leave no stone unturned to overthrow and change it. Take the Croton Aqueduct Department as an example. For twenty years it has been in the hands of an honest and effective Board of Managers; and public opinion has thus far kept it there. But the Democratic sharks have been in active pursuit of it during all that time, and have at last passed a law through the State Assembly handing it over to their sole control.

Still, the fact that it has been kept out of their hands so long is something upon which we may very well congratulate ourselves. If we could make a similar disposition of the street-cleaning business, and maintain it even for a few years, it would be a most fortunate circumstance. But of that, we presume, there is but little prospect. We must be content with what Mr. Whiting's views of his duty may incline him to give us.

The Alaska Purchase.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs still has under consideration the matters involved in the purchase of Alaska, and the rumor is renewed that the final action will be adverse to the required appropriation. The reasons assigned for such a recommendation are, "that we do not need the land; that it would be of no use to us; that its possession would compel heavy expenditures without an equivalent return; and that the interests of the country rather demand the improvement of what territory we have than the acquisition of more, or at least of this." These objections are not new, and were not lost sight of by the Senate when the question of ratification was submitted. So far as they relate to the value of the acquisition, they rest, we believe, on a partial misapprehension; while the policy which governed the Department of State, and received the deliberate approval of the Senate, cannot with any propriety affect an appropriation called for by a purchase which already is an accomplished fact.

Whether the acquisition was wise or unwise—whether the territory acquired is valuable or worthless—is a question which the House Committee cannot creditably raise at this stage of the transaction. The bargain was duly made in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and the delivery was duly made by the Russian authorities. Our Government is in possession. We exercise the rights of sovereignty over the land and its inhabitants. And as a condition-precedent of these rights, we covenanted in the manner known to the Constitution and the law, to pay the stipulated price. We gave, in effect, a promise to pay, and the point which the Committee has gravely undertaken to discuss is, whether our bond shall be paid at maturity or dishonored. That is the simple question, divested of surplusage. Should there be doubt about the answer? Shall Russia be told that the House of Representatives is so indifferent to the honor of the Government, so unmindful of obligations entered into in good faith by those intrusted with the making and ratifying of treaties, that the requisite means shall not be voted? We are unwilling to believe that the Committee will report a recommendation of the character imputed to it, or that the House will permit the good name of the country to be tampered with, however cogent the reasons against the purchase.

At the same time, there will be no impropriety in making the appropriation the occasion of a formal intimation that the House is opposed, in the present condition of the country, to further territorial acquisitions, and that it will not hereafter hold itself bound to provide money for transactions of this nature, entered into without reference to its judgment. A better opportunity there could not be for asserting the very reasonable purpose of the House in respect of treaties or purchases involving large expenditures. The mere formalities of treaty-making are one part of the question; the right of the House to sit in judgment on the policy concerned in treaties, when they necessitate appropriations, is another part, and one which other branches of the Government may be fairly asked to respect. Such a declaration, however, ought to be wholly prospective in its operation. It cannot without wrong affect the past. On the future it may be made obligatory; and with this assertion of principle and authority, the Committee and the House should rest satisfied.

A Museum Without Humbug.

Why cannot we now have a great popular Museum in New-York, without any "humbug" about it?

Mr. Barnum does not propose to attempt to get up his Museum again, and it is his intention to retire altogether from that line of business. We have now but Banvard's "Museum," so-called, which has just fallen into the possession of the enterprising George Wood, who will soon close it for some months, in order that it may be enlarged, restocked, and furnished with novelties for the entertainment of the curious. When Banvard's Museum was started a year or two ago, we were led to expect that it would become a repository for scientific collections and natural wonders, and a place which, while furnishing delight to our country cousins and our city juveniles, would also offer means for study, thought and observation to all inquirers into the various departments of nature. Those who entertained such ideas soon discovered that they were doomed to disappointment.

And yet we are of opinion that, under proper management, a really valuable and genuine popular museum, (in association, if you please, with some sort of "moral drama" or menagerie,) would not be an unprofitable venture in New-York. In respect of this sort of thing, our City is, and always has been, a marvel of poverty. Compared with any one of the hundred larger cities of Europe, we are beneath contempt. In no department of natural history or scientific study is there anything open to the public worthy of notice. Yet we believe our people would be vastly interested in a well gotten-up museum embracing such matters as these, and we are sure it might be made as attractive even to country folks and youngsters as a paltry collection of preposterous things which Mr. Barnum so justly styles *humbugs*.

Nor would it be very difficult or very expensive to get together a superb museum of nature and science far surpassing anything known in America. In every department it is possible to make purchases in Europe, and special collections are constantly being put into the market, which it would only require a little attention to procure. In this City itself we have, from time to time, had valuable foundations that might have been secured, but which have either gone into private hands, or been sent abroad, or got destroyed by fire, or been buried in the vaults of some narrow-minded society, which manages to keep them entirely out of public sight. Even at the present time, an enterprising man with capital could, in a single year, obtain material for a popular museum that would be a credit to New-York, and a constant source of wonder, instruction, entertainment and study to young and old, wise and simple, citizen and stranger.

We intend only to throw out a hint on this subject, though we regard it as of very great interest to the City and the country.

Grown Weary in Well-Doing.

The *Round Table*, noticing the discouragement of Mr. Henry Bergh in his attempts to serve the public by reforming abuses, and his declared purpose to protest no more against wrongs and evils which nobody else seems to care anything about, pays a compliment to his zeal and begs him to persevere in the work he has thus far prosecuted so well.

The compliment paid to Mr. Bergh is well deserved and has a wider scope than the specific work to which he has given most of his labor. Mr. Bergh is a gentleman of culture, travel and experience,—of large inherited wealth, without a profession or any exacting pursuit, and also without any very strong personal ambition. There are probably two or three hundred men, of middle age or under it, situated in very much the same way; and without probably intending anything of the kind, he has given them an example which it would be eminently useful for themselves and the public if they would follow. Instead of giving himself up to the enjoyment of his wealth and position, and thinking of nothing else, he has devoted himself thoroughly and laboriously, without fee or reward, and, as his note shows, with absolutely nothing of coöperation or encouragement from men of his own class, to the correction of evils and the remedy of those abuses which fell most under his observation and appealed most directly to his personal sympathies. He has done a great deal of good, and is entitled to the cordial thanks of the whole community for it.

There are probably in this City two hundred men, with incomes of $50,000 a year which they have inherited, and without callings or professions. They spend their time wholly in self-indulgence of one form or another,—either in the coarse sensualities of town life, the more refined pleasures of art in its many forms, or in devotion to books and in travel. Suppose all these men would imitate Mr. Bergh's example,—catch something of his public spirit, and combine their means, their experience and their talents in endeavors to reform the glaring and shameful abuses which afflict, degrade and disgrace the noble City in which they live. Is it too much to say that by two or three years of such effort they could put a new face upon every form of our public and social life? In other countries such men, so situated, backed by wealth, position and the influence which is everywhere inseparable from them, and animated both by a sense of responsibility and by a worthy ambition to make their mark upon the public events and character of their time, enter upon some form of public effort as a matter of course, and do much to keep the service and care of the public interests from falling wholly into the hands of sordid, selfish and unprincipled adventurers. Why is it that here we see nothing of the kind? Why do *our* rich young men—the sons of those who accumulated large fortunes by long industry and large enterprise—grow up with no sense of public duty, no impulse of public spirit, no notion that they have anything in the world to do but to spend, in idle self-indulgence, the fortunes which were made by strenuous labor and self-denial?

It is very greatly to Mr. Bergh's credit that his impulses and aims have been in a different direction and animated by an entirely different spirit. It is all very well for the young loungers of the clubs, the *jeunesse dorée* who have no higher aims than to shine resplendent in the boxes of the opera or the theatre, or in the social *salons*, to speak lightly of his labors in the protection of animals from cruelty, and to ridicule the concern he shows in what are deemed the minor interests of society. But small as they may be, his aims are at all events higher than theirs; and if he does little else, he would be entitled to the public gratitude for teaching them how much more insignificant and contemptible are the objects and purposes to which they devote their lives, than those which they affect to despise in him.

The reason why our public interests have fallen into the hands of the low, the ignorant, the venal and corrupt adventurers who always abound in all great cities, and why our City government has, therefore, become little else than a compact, disciplined organization for purposes of public plunder, is because this large class of our people—not large in numbers, but powerful in wealth, in culture and influence—have refused to recognize their duties to the public, turned their back upon all effort at honorable distinction, and devoted their lives to the gratification of their selfish appetites and tastes. If these men would imitate the example which Mr. Bergh has unconsciously set them, they might confer benefits upon society which would make their names gratefully and honorably remembered, long after it will be now forgotten that they ever existed. There never was a broader or a more inviting field for such effort than this City presents. In every department of the public service base-minded, selfish and unscrupulous plunderers bear unchallenged sway. It is only through open and shameless robbery that we can get decent pavements laid, the public streets kept passably clean,—any of the service which the government of a great city owes always to the great mass of its people, and especially to the honest and poor among them, decently performed. And the great body of our citizens are becoming discouraged and hopeless of better things. The tendency in everything is downward. Public affairs are drifting steadily more and more into the hands of baser men. The tone and temper of the public itself are becoming lower and lower. Public plunder, official corruption, excite less and less surprise. Abuses of all kinds—abuses of trusts granted and bribery for trusts desired—are becoming more and more shameless, and excite less and less of censure, and even of attention, from the people who pay the penalty of it all.

We are glad to find by a note from Mr. Bergh, which we publish elsewhere, that the *Round Table* exaggerates the feeling of discouragement which he may have expressed, and that he has no intention of abandoning the sphere of public service to which he has thus far devoted his labors. And we wish most fervently that those who are as favorably situated as he is, might in some way be stimulated to emulate his example.

The New Prospects for Ireland.

The Fenian rebellion in Ireland and England seems to have ended. It is several weeks since we have had any accounts of those marvelous exploits in the way of capturing "Martello towers," blowing up houses or exploding nitro-glycerine. We hear no more of assemblages of men for drilling in the mountains, or of the danger of an uprising in Dublin, or of the discovery of secreted arms. The trials of those arrested for participating in these movements, are mostly over, and about a dozen of them, who have been convicted, have been sent to prison. In the meantime, the English authorities are beginning to talk of clemency to the convicts. Four have been released on condition of returning to America, and it is reported that a number of others, including Gen. Nagle, will also be liberated on the same terms.

These things certainly look as though Fenianism, as a rebellious movement, had fizzled out; and they look as though the British Government were aware of the fact and ready to act on it.

The battle for Irish rights is now transferred to the floor of the British Parliament, and the leading champions are English politicians, who have triumphed on other fields, and come to this with the assurance of success. The great Liberal leaders, with Mr. Bright in the foreground, and a strong, brave body of men around him, are determined to secure the abolition of those wrongs of which Ireland complains, and to secure her that justice which belongs to her as an integral portion of the British Empire. By abolishing the grievance of the Established Church, by altering the ruinous system of land tenure, by extending educational advantages, by enlarging the franchise, and by other reforms affecting the development of the country, they propose to show the Irish people that the course of England toward them has changed—that henceforth they will enjoy all the rights and privileges belonging to Englishmen themselves, and will have opportunities of political progress on equal terms with any other portion of their fellow-citizens. The subject is at this time foremost in the business of Parliament, and there is no danger of its disappearing before the consummation is reached.

The English Liberal leaders will have the coöperation of a majority of the Irish members in securing the reforms referred to. No doubt the bitterest opposition to them will come from Irish interests, from those interests that will be adversely affected by them, such as the Established Church, landlordism and Orangeism. Already these have been heard from in Parliament, and nobody will expect them to give up until they are overpowered.

Disraeli himself, the revolutionary representative of Toryism, is pledged to Irish reform; and though even his audacity is not sufficient to carry him as far as Mr. Bright and John Stuart Mill have gone, there is no doubt that he is prepared for steps as startling to Toryism as the English Reform bill of last session. He recognizes that an Irish Reform bill is a logical necessity of the English Reform bill, and that the grievances of one country must be as peremptorily dealt with as those of the other. He may (to use his own phrase) have to "educate" his party a good deal to bring them up to a comprehension of the pressing necessities of the situation; but his experience in the educating process has been so favorable that he will have no fears in carrying it out. If he fail, however, to come up to the requirements of the times, the Reform Parliament will soon take the subject out of his hands.

The Devlin Case.

We publish this morning the decision of Judge Benedict, denying the motion for a new trial in the case of John Devlin. The opinion discusses none of the great questions of fraud which entered into the trial and gave it its interest, but bears simply upon some dry law points which were brought up in the course of it.

The first one was whether the offences charged were felonies or misdemeanors. This was raised on the trial by the objections of the defence to the joinder in the indictment of three different offences, the Court holding that as they were misdemeanors they could be joined. The second was as to the right of challenging any juryman who was offered, peremptorily. The third material question was as to the ground taken by the defendant, that if he did not pay his license fee or special tax, it was not his fault but that of the Assessor, who had failed to register the application which he had made. And the fourth question was, whether the burden of proof lay upon the accused to prove that he had paid the special tax, or upon the Government to prove that he had not. This last was not a very material point in this case, inasmuch as it has never been claimed from the beginning to the end that the tax was paid—at least till after the indictment had been found.

On all these questions the Judge gives his reasons for still maintaining the views which he held at the trial, and we think that any one who reads the opinion will be satisfied that they are correct views of the law. It may be said that the law is harsh on some of these points. We have often expressed the opinion that the criminal system of the United States laws needed amendment, and it may well be that amendments might be made on some of these points, as for instance the question of challenges. But till they are made, there is no way but to enforce the law as it stands. The denial of the motion for a new trial in this case was final, as no appeal is provided for, and there is nothing left for Mr. Devlin but to prepare himself for sentence. When that has been pronounced, this branch of his case will have been disposed of as far as the courts are concerned.

The St. Patrick's Celebration.

The weather yesterday was false to its traditions, and vouchsafed as charming a day to our Irish fellow-citizens as they could have desired for the parade in honor of their patron Saint. Upon this fact we congratulate them, and also that their procession, which was the chief feature of the celebration, was, in point of numbers and character, the finest and most creditably conducted that has ever been witnessed in this City. The Irish are proverbially an exuberant race, and they have been sometimes unmindful in their enthusiasm on that day, which typifies to them the redemption of their land from barbarism and its conversion to Christianity, through the labors of their missionary Saint, of what is due to public order. The disgraceful rioting of last year was an unhappy illustration of this tendency on their part. But nothing so reprehensible characterized yesterday's proceedings, and the most earnest lovers of quietness could not find the slightest occasion for fault-finding.

The richness of the regalia of the temperance societies, which of late have been the principal part of the parade, the brilliant trappings of the marshals, the showy uniforms of the juvenile associations, and the soldierly bearing of the military escort, contributed to make a pageant which we doubt not only Irishmen could present, and the sight of which made the delay to business and the detention to individuals, which are the inevitable result of the occupation of the streets by a procession of this length, more easily to be borne by those who suffered such inconvenience.

In addition to the out-door celebration, the day was fitly chosen for the dedication of the rebuilt Cathedral in Mott-street, which was crowded with devout worshippers from early morning until late in the afternoon; and in the evening the various benevolent societies celebrated the anniversary by dining together—keeping alive in this way the feeling of nationality which no people should allow to die out, and of which Irishmen have now no other symbol than is afforded by the commemoration of St. Patrick's Day.

MINOR TOPICS.

Though a Republican, Senator Van Winkle, of West Virginia, has lately voted about as often with one party as the other. Indeed, he seems to be a sort of "law unto himself," and votes as he pleases, without much reference to the requirements of party discipline. So we are told, at least by the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, which further informs us that "Senator Van Winkle is not a candidate for reëlection;" and adds: "If he were, he could hardly afford so much independence in his official acts." Now, if Senators can only act with independence, and upon their own convictions, and without regard to the terrors of party discipline, when they are unconcerned about their reëlection, we should think it was either an argument in favor of applying the one-term principle to Senators, or of making their office for life, or else it was an argument to show that there are some Senators who are not always moved by the very loftiest considerations.

The *Evening Post* publishes a long review of the case of young Ketchum, now in State Prison for forgery, and expresses a very decided opinion in favor of his pardon. The circumstances under which the offence was committed show that it was not prompted by any criminal intent or purpose, and that no good end can possibly be served by prolonging his imprisonment. The whole case has been for some time before the Governor, and all the parties affected by the transaction have urgently requested that a pardon might be granted. Indeed there seems to be a general concurrence of sentiment in favor of it. All the objects which require the punishment of such offences have been fully attained in this case already, and it is not easy to see any valid reason why the pardon should be refused.

Rather a curious complaint was made in the House yesterday. Mr. Jenckes, on behalf of the Committee on Retrenchment, declared that the report on whisky frauds, recently submitted to the House, and sent to the country, by Hon. C. Van Wyck, as "from the Committee on Retrenchment," had never been sanctioned, or even seen, by that Committee. They had not had the subject before them, nor had they ever taken the testimony on which the report professed to be based. The whole thing was the individual work of Mr. Van Wyck himself. As the gentleman referred to was not present no explanation of the matter was made. It is quite possible he may have supposed that he himself constituted the Committee.

It is stated that the Internal Revenue Department has decided that the proceeds of Mr. Dickens' readings are not liable to the two per cent. tax which some assessors have levied upon them. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* expresses a good deal of indignation at this, and treats it as a special favor to a foreigner. If the readings of Americans are subjected to this tax, those of Mr. Dickens ought to be also—otherwise not. Possibly the law might properly be amended in this respect—though we do not quite see any necessity for it, or any special justice in the change proposed.

When Secretary Seward left Washington, a few days since, for a visit to his home at Auburn, we at once had a report that he had decamped because of his fears of the Impeachment trial, and would remain in Auburn during the process of Mr. Johnson's conviction and removal. It will relieve the minds of those whose apprehensions were roused by this report to know that Mr. Seward is now on his way back to Washington, and that he is not alarmed.

We learn from the Western papers that the Spring emigration has already opened, and that parties are moving from the Central States westward to the Mississippi, the Missouri and beyond. An unusually large number of settlers are expected this year, because of the hard times, the stagnation of business, and the scarcity of employment in the Eastern States. There is plenty of cheap land yet in the far West, and innumerable fertile acres waiting for the hand of industry to make them burst with the fruits of plenty. For those who propose to cross the Plains, there are apprehensions of danger from the Indians; but we understand that Gen. Sheridan is making extensive preparations to secure the safety of travel, and to prevent the Indians from carrying on such depredations as they enjoyed last year.

We are not so much startled in these times as we used to be formerly at the way they do things in Mexico. A correspondent at the capital mentions that at the recent Gubernatorial election in the State of Puebla there were four candidates, one opposed to the policy of the party in power. That one beat all his competitors put together at the polls; but the Legislature, being in session, immediately declared the election to be irregular, and, without further ado, put in the place that one of the defeated candidates who had the fewest votes. Even Mr. Thad. Stevens has something to learn yet from Mexico.

One of the most delightful places in the world to live in must be Blanco County, Texas. Though the registered vote of Blanco is 112 white and 8 colored, yet the District Clerk, in making return of the cases of crime in the County since June, 1865, puts down "83 persons indicted for murder," "5 assault with intent to kill," "20 robbery," "27 theft of stock" and a fair show of other crimes. The 83 indicted for murder have been thus disposed of: "10 acquitted, 40 indictments quashed, 31 continued for service, 2 dismissed." The Texas paper which contains these official returns quietly remarks: "The number of murders probably accounts for the small registration of voters."

The vivacious Southern papers are constantly inserting ridiculous and insulting titles for the Constitutional Conventions. A Virginia paper publishes the proceedings of the Convention of that State under the title of the "Bones and Banjo Convention." A Charleston paper has the standing caption of the "Great Ringed-Streaked-and-Striped Negro Convention." A Wilmington (N. C.) paper has the head-line, "Gorilla-Bayonet Convention." A New-Orleans paper is content with the heading of "This Convention." A Georgia paper gives the doings of the body there under the title of the "Unconstitutional Convention," and in Florida we read of the "Black-and-Tan Convention," while in Mississippi it is the "Miscegenation Convention," or the "Reconstruction Menagerie." It is evident that there is some freedom of the press, as well as some vigor of imagination, still left in the Southern States.

The recent attempt to assassinate President Juarez was a more serious affair than at first appeared. A number of leading men were concerned in the plot, and they had secured as accomplices the very body-guard of the President and officers of the palace. In one respect the conspiracy was modeled after that of Booth. Juarez was to be shot in his box at the theatre, and his ministers were to be disposed of by other assassins. The discovery of the plot was made only a short time before the hour fixed for its execution, and thus it was frustrated. We believe there could be no greater misfortune to Mexico at this time than the loss of President Juarez. He has not been able to do as much in the way of reducing the country to order as his friends expected; but he has at least the merit of laboring honestly and patiently and intelligently for the good of Mexico. The difficulties of the country seem to be more than it is possible for any man to surmount; and yet they would be increased by the advent to power of the ambitious adventurers who sought the President's assassination.

Some of the Southern newspapers are losing their tempers over the unpromising condition of public affairs. This is not very surprising, and cannot be very disastrous in itself, for most of them have a good deal of temper to spare and may part with some of it, perhaps, to advantage. But using hard words will not do themany good in anyway. To style the Radical leaders in Congress "rascals, confidence men, hypocrites," &c., may afford a temporary gratification to the Petersburg *Index*, but it cannot exert any very favorable influence on the progress of restoration or the preservation of American liberty.

The *Tribune's* inventions about Jeff. Davis and Gen. Hancock having been simultaneously cheered by the rebels of New-Orleans, and about Jeff. Davis and Gen. Hancock having taken a ride together in the same carriage, were very satisfactorily disposed of yesterday by the card of Mr. Holbrook and the statement of the Associated Press Agent. Both stories were pure falsehoods. It will be safe for a day or two yet, however, to repeat the assertion that Gen. Hancock is on his way to Washington to act as an accomplice of Mr. Johnson in overthrowing the Government and upsetting Mr. Stanton.

Dr. Howe, of Boston, who is authority on Cretan matters, writes that the insurrection is not at an end; that the war is suspended only because the Turkish soldiers no longer venture out of the fortresses upon the coast into the interior, and that as soon as they do the Cretans will again assail them. He also says that the "bloody instructions" to starve the whole Christian population of the island by destroying all vegetation, are returning "to plague the inventors;" and the Turkish garrisons are suffering from scurvy and like disorders. Their only supply of fresh provisions is from Asia Minor and Egypt. It is a disgrace to the Christian Governments of Europe that they have not interfered long before now to put a stop to the atrocities of the fanatical Turks.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 17.

THE VAN WYCK WHISKY REPORT.

The Retrenchment Committee had a warm session this morning over the report of Mr. VAN WYCK, which was submitted to the House last week, and which everybody supposed was authorized by the Committee. The report was made public in the newspapers several days ago, but did not appear in the *Globe* until yesterday, and was not officially noticed by the Committee until it thus appeared. To-day Mr. JENCKES, in the House, and Mr. EDMUNDS, in the Senate, both rose to personal explanations, and recited a resolution agreed to in committee, and given in full elsewhere, to the effect that the report made by Mr. VAN WYCK was wholly unauthorized by the Committee—was made without consultation with them, and entirely upon his own responsibility. Mr. EDMUNDS further stated that the published report upon the whisky frauds had never been examined by the Committee, never having been referred to them. Mr. JENCKES thought to have the resolution of the Committee entered upon the journal, but VAN WYCK not being present, Mr. LAFLIN, Mr. WASHBURNE and others objected, and the matter goes over until he returns. Gen. VAN WYCK's friends assert that the matter is explained by the fact that Gen. LOGAN, with whom he has lately had some differences, interested himself to procure a statement from the Committee at large relative to the manner in which it was presented to the House. Gen. VAN WYCK and Mr. HALSEY, of New-Jersey, were appointed a sub-committee of the Retrenchment Committee, to make the necessary examination of the whisky frauds, and in making that examination arrived at the conclusion that the present two dollar tax on whisky was the main cause of the frauds which have been and are now being perpetrated. Mr. VAN WYCK expressed an opinion to that effect in this report, which document was presented directly to the House without having been formally considered by the Committee. The Ways and Means Committee, of which Gen. LOGAN is a member, insist that the tax shall not be reduced, and claim that Gen. VAN WYCK, by referring to the matter in his report, infringed on their prerogative. Thus the matter stands to-night.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The bill removing disabilities from fifty or more prominent Southern men was the chief topic of discussion in the House to-day. The debate developed a strong opposition to it, except it provided the disabilities should be removed by a two-third vote. This was finally conceded to be according to requirements of the proposed fourteenth article of the Constitution, and the bill was so amended. The bill was finally recommitted and will be further amended before it is again reported. There is a strong opposition to it among extreme Republicans, who argue that they are opposed to letting down the bars at this time. It was noticeable that all the soldiers who spoke on the bill were in favor of it except LOGAN. GARFIELD made an excellent speech and so did FARNSWORTH, who told the House that if they did not begin to remove disabilities soon they would have to admit every rebel in the South to suffrage and office. The advocates of a proscriptive policy among the Republicans are becoming fewer every day. The Democrats profess indifference in the matter, as they claim it is wholly unnecessary, the President's pardon and amnesty having removed all political disabilities.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

The Alabama bill came up again, and after a brief debate was on motion of Mr. STEVENS, recommitted for the purpose of being further considered in committee. It is now regarded as very doubtful if the bill can pass in its present shape, and it seems exceedingly probable that action will be delayed until after the result of the impeachment trial. The feeling that Alabama should not be made an exceptional case and admitted in the face of the expressed terms of the law, is growing stronger every day.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Impeachment Managers were in session again to-day, and took some further testimony preliminary to the trial. The President's counsel, Messrs. STANBERY, EVARTS, CURTIS, BLACK and NELSON are now all here, and are holding daily consultations in the Executive library. It is understood on very good authority that upon filing the answer another demand for delay will be asked and pressed with all the force counsel can command.

RAILROAD PASSENGER TAX.

It is announced here to-day that the effect of the decision in the Supreme Court yesterday on the illegality of the *per capita* passenger tax on railroads will have the effect of cheapening the fare between this city and New-York. Both the Camden and Amboy, Baltimore and Ohio Companies pay heavy tax on their passenger tariff to their respective State Governments. The present rate of fare is equal to nearly four cents per mile.

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate Appropriation Committee has finished the consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill, and will report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that some of the present reductions made by the House in the estimates of expenditures shall not be agreed to. It is noteworthy that this Committee is decidedly more liberal in its reports on appropriation than any Committee which either House has had for a number of years. It is evident from this fact and other indications that the Ways and Means Committee will be compelled to increase its estimate of the amount to be raised by internal taxation which, it will be remembered, was $150,000,000.

THE SPECIAL TAX BILL.

The Special Tax bill does not have such an easy passage through the Senate as was anticipated. In addition to the amendments reported yesterday Mr. VAN WINKLE, to-day, succeeded in getting in an amendment reducing the tax on petroleum fifty per cent. and Mr. FESSENDEN made a strong effort to exempt the shipbuilding interests. The bill goes over until to-morrow, when it will probably pass.

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

Senator SHERMAN to-day announced that the Senate Finance Committee had agreed to report a bill repealing the act recently passed giving bounties to the widows of diseased soldiers, on the ground that it will involve an expenditure which the Government, under the present reduction of taxation, cannot meet without depreciating its credit.

GEN. HANCOCK.

Gen. HANCOCK is expected here on Thursday. The President will not fully determine the question of relieving him from command until he arrives, though it is very probable that it will then be done.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 17.

THE TRIP OF THE MIANTONOMOH.

In reply to the House resolution of Feb. 3, the Secretary of the Navy transmitted an account of the expenses attending the recent trip of the *Miantonomoh* to Europe; from which it appears that the total expenditures for account of that vessel from May 6, 1866, to July 22, 1867, were $171,366 98—the principal items being $52,736 for pay of officers, $46,622 for pay of men, and $34,798 for coal. The Secretary says it is inferred from the language of the resolution and concurrent circumstances that the mover of the resolution thought the extra expenses incident to the cruise were borne by the United States, the bearer of the congratulatory resolution of Congress to the Czar of Russia on his escape from assassination being a passenger on board, and festivities on the vessel being frequent at various ports. But such, he states, was not the fact. The expenses of the *Miantonomoh* were those of an ordinary cruising vessel, and whenever, as in her case, unusual circumstances induce the visit of crowned heads and other officers of foreign Governments, the necessary expenses incident to their reception and entertainment on board, though often onerous, and were on these occasions, are borne by the officers of the Navy exclusively. It would seem, indeed, that the honored reputation of the country should justify the payment of these expenditures for interchange of national courtesies from the Public Treasury; but the Department has no fund from which such expenses can be paid; and even the ordinary subsistence of naval officers cannot be extended to any one on board of men-of-war without increasing the personal expenses of officers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT TELEGRAMS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a reply to the House of Representatives, in response to a resolution of that body, showing that there has been paid by the Treasury Department, under contract, since July 11, 1862, to T. T. ECKERT and HIRAM SIBLEY, $226,230 for telegrams to and from the Pacific Coast. The Department, he says, is not aware that the Government has paid any amounts for telegrams transmitted over the lines covered by the contract, nor that it has paid more than private individuals to the terminus of said lines, except as stated in the communication of the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The President of the Company says, that excepting the slight discrepancy which he has explained and is prepared to rectify, he knows of nothing and believes there is nothing to warrant the impression that the Company is not performing the stipulations of Mr. SIBLEY under the contract with fidelity and even liberality.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HAMPTON B. DENMAN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency, who has arrived in this city from Omaha, reports everything quiet and peaceful among the Indians of his Superintendency.

Gen. KIT CARSON, accompanied by Gov. HUNT, of Colorado, and the delegation of Ute Indians, who were in this city for several weeks, left for their homes last week, having accomplished the object of their visit here, which included the making of a treaty between the Ute Tribes and the Government. The Sacs and Foxes of Kansas, the Potawatamies, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks still have delegations in Washington engaged in transacting business with the Indian Bureau.

MILITARY RESERVATION.

The President has ordered the reservation of twelve square miles at Camp Ellis, on the east fork of Gallatin River, a tributary of the Missouri River, in Montana Territory, for military purposes. Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, has issued the necessary instructions to the Surveyor-General at Helena, Montana, to cause the foregoing reservation to be respected by causing the lines of public surveys to be closed thereon, whenever the same are extended in that locality.

A VALUABLE SWORD STOLEN.

Last night a sword, on exhibition at the Patent Office, worth $10,000 or $15,000, was stolen. It was presented by the Viceroy of Egypt to Commander BIDDLE, of the Navy, many years ago, and was studded with diamonds.

The number of patents to be issued next week is 318.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST INDIES.

A letter of the United States Consul at St. Croix, West Indies, addressed to the Secretary of State, says:

"From the 31st of January to the 4th of February there were fifteen cases and seven deaths in St. Thomas, and twelve cases and eleven deaths, by cholera, in the country. The whole number of cases up to the last date was 220, and 167 deaths. The disease broke out on the 21st of December."

ASSISTANT TREASURER NOMINATED.

The President, to-day, sent to the Senate the nomination of FRANKLIN HAVEN, Jr., to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, Mass.

THE HEALTH OF MR. STEVENS.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS receives numerous letters and telegrams daily inquiring as to his health. There is authority for saying that it is better this week than it has been prior to the commencement of the present session of Congress.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

Col. FITZGERALD's very exciting play of "Light at Last," was acted at the New-York Theatre last evening for the second time. It was well received by a fine audience, and will be repeated for the rest of the week. Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, in the character of *Mrs. Fawlawn*, an unhappy wife who is accused of her husband's murder, answered all the demands of an effective *rôle*.

Mr. J. MORTIMER MURDOCH is to sail for England in the steamer which leaves New-York to-day. He begins an engagement in Glasgow on April 13. Mr. MURDOCH intends to introduce to the English public several of the recent successful dramas of the American theatre, among others "Under the Gaslight."

A dramatic version of Mr. BEECHER's *Norwood* was produced in Chicago, at McVicker's Theatre, last evening.

Mr. FORREST is acting this week at the Indianapolis Theatre.

The announcement is made in a recent San Francisco paper that Miss EMMA WEBB, the elder of the Webb sisters, will lecture, in reply to ANNA DICKINSON, on "The Lessons of the Hour." Queer work for an actress.

THE NEW EVENING PAPER.—The first number of Mr. WM. YOUNG's new paper, *Every Afternoon*, was issued yesterday, and the newsboys soon made its name familiar in all the streets. It presents a neat and attractive appearance, and contains a pleasant variety of reading matter. Mr. YOUNG designs, we understand, to give his new journal a decidedly literary and artistic character, though politics and general news will receive due attention in its columns. The enterprise is thoroughly deserving of success and will doubtless achieve it.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—More Railroad Schemes—Bills Presented.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 17, 1868.

The House had but a slim quorum last evening, or rather no quorum, so the Speaker very wisely adjourned it to this morning, after receiving a few petitions.

This morning it is but little better. Under the rule the third reading of bills is the order, but there is only enough present to pass majority bills—nothing more. A number of the members are weather bound—the trains on the Northern and Western roads being under water, or rather under the necessity of running ahead, if at all, under the uncertainty of a track that is three feet beneath the drift and whirl of the flood.

IN THE SENATE,

last evening, there was a large business done.

Among the reports was one from old Father CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads of the Senate, (a majority report,) in favor of what is known here as *the* Brown project for an underground railroad. The bill reported by the Committee, thanks to the manipulations of the Chairman, is entirely different from the decoy that was originally introduced in the Senate. That was for a road through Chatham-street, Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Harlem River. This proposes to start from Broadway at Murray-street, run east in front of the City Hall to the east of the City Hall, turn sharp to the west of the Comptroller's office and south of the Supreme Court buildings to Centre-street, (take a map and see how they get them,) then through City Hall-place to Pearl, and then in a curved line to Mulberry, between Bayard and Park streets, and thence under Mulberry to Bleecker-street, and thence to Lafayette-place to Astor-place, easterly of St. Ann's Church to Fourth-avenue at Fourteenth-street, (going under Mr. STEWART's new stores, the Clinton Library, Wallack's Theatre—what a magnificent accompaniment to the shadow-dance,) and then under Union-square, as near in a direct line as possible—through the Everett House, &c.,—to Twenty-third-street, at Madison-square, under the square to Madison-avenue, and thence under Madison-avenue in a direct line for the new Harlem Bridge, over which it passes into Westchester County, and thence diffuses itself in an endless ramification of arteries and chords, through the lower end of Westchester County. The corporators named in the bill reported, are W. Butler Duncan, Wm. B. Ogden, Geo. Griswold, J. Boorman Johnston, Geo. D. Cragin, James M. Brown, Wm. E. Dodge, Henry F. Vail, Lewis B. Brown, Edwin Dodge, Julius F. Cheesbro, W. W. Huntingdon, D. M. Hildreth, Jackson S. Schultz, E. R. Bell, James S. Thayer, Clarence S. Brown, and Henry E. Davies.

Senator GENET, from the minority of the Committee, reported, or dissented, or moved to substitute what is known as the Vandenburgh for an underground railroad in Broadway.

Both these reports and bills were sent to the Committee of the Whole.

This morning Senator HUMPHREY presented a number of petitions in favor of the passage of a law forbidding any person who is a director in the Hudson or Harlem Roads from being a director in the Erie or Central Railroads.

Mr. CREAMER presented a bill to incorporate the Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Association of New-York; also the Sharpshooters' Association.

Mr. MURPHY presented a bill for a Loan and Warehousing Company, which seems to be a prevailing form of investment about these days.

Mr. GENET presented a bill to authorize the Board of Supervisors of New-York to raise money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of publishing a Manual of the Corporation.

Mr. FOLGER presented a bill to change the name of the Ladies' Educational Union of the City of New-York to the Patriot Orphans' Home.

The Irish brotherhood turn out only in limited numbers, to-day, to celebrate the natal day of St. Patrick. The bad condition of the streets probably accounts for the paucity of numbers in the procession.

The flood promises to be more serious than I supposed it would be yesterday. Many, many thousands hang upon the merest thread.

There were rumors here at 2 o'clock P. M. of a bad smash up on the Hudson River Road. The train is reported four hours behind time. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, Tuesday, March 17.

Mr. MURPHY presented a memorial from sundry citizens setting forth that CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is endeavoring to monopolize all the principal railroads in the State, and asking for the passage of a law which shall provide that no director of the Hudson and Harlem Companies shall be eligible for a director in the Erie or Central Railroad Companies. Referred.

BILLS REPORTED.

Against regulating fees of the Westchester County Clerk.

Relative to transcripts of judgments. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CREAMER—Incorporating the Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Early Closing Association.

Also, incorporating the United Sharpshooters of New-York.

By Mr. MURPHY—Authorizing prisoners sentenced in Kings County to imprisonment for less than five years to the Kings County Penitentiary.

Also, incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Loan and Warehousing Company.

By Mr. GENET—Directing the Common Council of New-York to cause a manual to be prepared for the use of the Mayor and Commonalty of said City.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To create a Board of Trustees for the town of West Farms.

By Mr. FOLGER—To change the name of the New-York Ladies' Educational Union.

By Mr. NICHOLS—For the appointment of Commissioners to revise the charter of Buffalo.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Relative to the Police and Fire Departments of Syracuse. It establishes commissions.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act to facilitate the construction of the Southern Central Railroad.

Authorizing the People's Savings Bank of Yonkers to invest in the bonds of any county in this State.

Amending the charter of Syracuse.

Relative to the Board of Education.

Requiring Collectors in Westchester County to pay over moneys at stated times.

Authorizing the Home Insurance Company to have more than one Vice-President.

The bill appropriating $250,000 to aid in the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad was ordered the third reading.

Also, the bill authorizing additional facilities for the interment of paupers dead in New-York.

Also, the bill discontinuing a portion of Smith-street, Brooklyn.

Also, the bill extending the time for the organization of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Also, the bill amending the charter of the Turnverein of Brooklyn, Eastern District.

Also, the bill incorporating the Clinton Savings Bank of New-York.

Recess until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate held a session this evening, for the consideration of the bill abolishing the Canal Contracting Board and annulling sundry repair contracts. But no progress was made. Several local bills were advanced to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the St. Bridget's Total Abstinence Benefit Society of New-York.

To amend the charter of the National Traveler's Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Young Men's Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society No. 1 of New-York.

To incorporate the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank of New-York.

To establish the jail liberties of Queens County.

To amend the charter of the General Theological Seminary.

In relation to the Wallkill Valley Railroad.

To amend an act relative to assignments for the benefit of creditors.

Recess to half-past seven o'clock evening.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the City of Rome; to amend the act relative to the taxation of stockholders of banks and the surplus funds of savings banks; to provide for a police force for the City of Schenectady; relative to taxes and assessments in New-York; to improve Park-avenue, Brooklyn; to amend the Capitol Police Act; to incorporate the Rochester Safe Deposit Company; fixing the salaries of Assessors in Brooklyn at $3,500. Adjourned.

The Marine Temperance Society.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening in the Mariner's Church, corner Madison and Catharine streets. Capt. RICHARDSON, President of the Society, presided. The audience was large, allowing for the inclemency of the weather. After the usual devotional exercises The Secretary submitted his annual report, the most interesting item of which was that the Society has a membership of about 46,000 persons.

Capt. MORRIS H. DE CAMP then addressed the meeting, reviewing the history of the organization, of which he was one of the originators. With reference to the license system, he insisted that it was wrong to sell intoxicating liquor, and no act of legislation could ever make it right.

Capt. SWAINE then spoke briefly of the work of the Society, and what had been accomplished by it during its comparatively brief history. The labors of its members have been fully repaid by the happiness conferred upon many families by the reformation of dear ones. The speaker hoped for the earnest support of the public in this good project.

Capt. FRISBEE was the next speaker. He referred to the discouragements which attended the organization of this Society. People everywhere said: "Oh, it's of no use to endeavor to save seamen—they are naturally drunkards—they cannot be reformed." The history of our effort, he said, has proven this to be untrue, and has shown what vast good, by the help of God, can be done even among the men of the sea. He blessed God for the religious element in the character of this Society. Thousands of prayers have been breathed up to God for seamen, and none have remained unanswered.

After singing by the choir, Mr. SAMUEL ELLIOTT, Secretary of the Society, made a few remarks. He said that the office of the Society is open every day, from an early morning hour to a late evening hour, and not a day passes by that a man does not come in and sign the pledge, and sometimes more than one.

Rev. E. D. MURPHY, pastor of the Church and Chaplain of the Society, next spoke. In the last four years over 400 persons have joined this Church, of which number a large majority traced their conversion to signing the pledge of total abstinence. The religious element belonging to the efforts of this Society he was confident was the secret of its marvelous success.

A collection was then taken up, and afterward Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, formerly pastor of the Church, offered a few remarks, indorsing the objects of the Society, and recounting many encouraging incidents illustrating its success. He maintained that religion and temperance should always go together in the project of reforming mankind.

The doxology and benediction brought the exercises to a close.

The Assailant of Judge Busteed.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Sentinel, March 9.

We learn that L. V. B. MARTIN, who attempted to assassinate Judge BUSTEED in the streets of Mobile, last Fall, has absconded, and is nowhere to be found.

A military commission had been organized to try MARTIN for this murderous outrage; he getting the news of it, when an officer with a squad of men called for him at Tuscaloosa he was not to be found. It is thought that MARTIN has made his way to Jamaica or Honduras.

REV. OLYMPIA BROWN.—It is feared that the Universalists of Weymouth may lose their beloved pastor, Rev. OLYMPIA BROWN, as she has been offered $1,000, over and above all expenses, to devote the next year to lecturing upon the enfranchisement of women. Senator POMEROY pronounces her as good a stump speaker as he ever heard, either man or woman, and better than any woman he ever heard. She has done a good work in Weymouth, and proved that a woman can be successful as a minister.—*Boston Journal, March 17.*

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP HERMANN.

The steamship *Hermann*, which left Bremen March 1, and Southampton March 3, arrived at this port last night, with two days later news than was at hand by the *Siberia*.

Sudden Illness of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing on the evening of Feb. 28, says: "On Wednesday evening, at about 5 o'clock, the Emperor was suddenly seized with a violent asthmatic attack. His difficulty of breathing was so great that it was thought desirable to take him to an open window looking on the Tuileries. The crisis passed off, and His Majesty is now in his usual health." Writing on Saturday evening, our Paris correspondent adds: "The Emperor is not yet well enough to go out. He has had frequent attacks of short breathing since the one I have already mentioned. Dr. CORVISART is in attendance, and the members of the 'Medical Cabinet' were ordered yesterday not to be absent a moment."

Speech of King William of Prussia.

A Berlin dispatch, dated Feb. 29, evening, says that the King of Prussia closed the sessions of the Chambers on that day with a speech from the throne. His Majesty expressed satisfaction that important measures had been passed mainly by the joint action of the Government and of the representatives of the country. He thanked both Chambers of the Diet for the readiness which they had displayed in voting additional grants for the maintenance of the dignity of the Crown. The King then alluded to the measures which had been adopted to alleviate the distress in the Province of East Prussia, and for the establishment of a provincial fund for Hanover. His Majesty also referred to the unanimity of views displayed by the Chambers and the Government respecting the compensation treaties concluded with the former rulers of Hanover and of Nassau, and then concluded as follows: "My Government as regards its foreign relations, has incessantly endeavored to exercise its influence for the preservation and consolidation of the peace of Europe, and I may state with satisfaction that those endeavors inasmuch as they were participated in by the Governments of Foreign Powers in the most friendly and conciliatory manner, bore within themselves the guarantee of success. I may therefore express the conviction that the firmly-based general confidence in the development of mental and material welfare and the prosperity of the nation will bear the desired fruits."

Death of King Louis of Bavaria.

The *Moniteur* of March 1, under date Paris, Feb. 29, says: "King LOUIS of Bavaria died this morning at Nice; two of his sons, Prince LUITPOLD and Prince ADALBERT, arrived in time to receive his last sigh. His Majesty was 82 years of age. Born at Strasburg on the 25th of August, 1786, he succeeded his father, MAXIMILIAN I., on the 13th of October, 1825. In 1848 King LOUIS I. abdicated in favor of his son, MAXIMILIAN II., and it is his grandson, King LOUIS II., who now reigns in Bavaria. In addition to the Royal family of Bavaria the major part of the great courts of Germany will be thrown into mourning by the death of King LOUIS I. The Queen Dowager of Prussia, the Archduchess SOPHIA, mother of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, the two Queens of Saxony, were all four sisters of the deceased sovereign." It will be remembered that announcement was erroneously made of the death of King LOUIS' son.

Attempted Assassination of the Russian Ambassador to France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing on Feb. 29, says: Baron DE BUDBERG, the Russian Ambassador, who has just returned to Paris from St. Petersburg after a long *congé*, narrowly escaped assassination in the refreshment-room of the Verviers station in Belgium. While at table, Baron DE MEYENDORFF, son of a celebrated Russian diplomatist, came up to him and said, "*Bon jour*, Baron," "What, are you here?" replied Baron DE BUDBERG, who evidently knew him. An altercation followed in the Russian language, and after the lapse of a few seconds, Baron DE MEYENDORFF struck Baron DE BUDBERG in the face, and was in the act of drawing a sword from a stick to assault him, when M. BECKMANN, a writer on the staff of the *Temps*, who saw the movement, rushed upon him and snatched the sword-cane from his hand. Thereupon Baron DE MEYENDORFF drew a revolver from his pocket and leveled it at the Russian Ambassador. The latter exclaimed, "Secure him, he is a madman." A waiter at the buffet, with much presence of mind, took away the pistol, and the Baron DE MEYENDORFF was taken into custody by the Police. It seems that some time ago the Baron had sent a challenge to a French gentleman, who refused to fight him because Baron DE BUDBERG had certified that he was not in his right senses. Desirous to avenge himself on the Russian Ambassador for this slight, Baron DE MAYENDORFF had laid in wait for him at the Belgian frontier for a whole fortnight. The affair, which is recounted to me by an eye-witness, is yet imperfectly known in Paris. It will naturally create great sensation.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES.

Investigation of Ferry Affairs by a Legislative Commission—Testimony of George Law, Alden J. Spooner, Judge Greenwood and James Howe.

The Legislative Committee on Commerce and Navigation met yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel to pursue their investigation of the working of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferries, with a view to remedy the evils complained of by passengers. The Committee is composed of Messrs. KIERNAN, BURNS, TRAINOR, MCKEEVER, CAMERON and VAN BRUNT, members of Assembly. The Chairman, Mr. KIERNAN, opened the proceedings by stating the progress of the Committee—that they were in possession of the testimony taken at the investigation of last year, of which they propose to avail themselves, and that they would now receive the testimony of the gentlemen present representing important interests in the ferries.

Mr. George Law, being first called, stated his connection with the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, owning the ferries known as the Williamsburg and Grand-street, the South Seventh-street Ferry, the Roosevelt, Division-avenue and Bridge-street Ferries, and the boats which run from Grand-street, Brooklyn, to Grand-street, New-York; his own interest, he said, was now limited to that which he held in those thirteen boats running from Peck-slip, Grand-street, Second-street and Bridge-street on the East River; he could not say positively that he was the largest stockholder in the Williamsburg Ferry Company; among these thirteen boats there were old and new, all in good condition for practical purposes; he did not know the names of any of the officers on board these boats, pilots or others, nor did he know how many life-preservers there were, or how many of those, or how many life-boats were needed or that the law requires, but he understood that proper provision was made for the protection of the lives of passengers in case of accident, although he did not know the details of the arrangement; in the event of accident he thought the Company would be sued, not he or any other individual stockholder directly; he did not know whether or not the charter limited the amount of the fare, for he had never read it, nor did he know that the boats of the lines named had been complained of for their uncleanliness; he recollected the burning of the ferry-boat *Idaho*, but it was still his impression that all proper precautions had been taken against fire, and did not think that the loss of the boat was due to either negligence or the absence of proper machinery to extinguish the fire; he did not know that we escaped a calamity at that time because there were but few people upon the boat; the President of the Company is Mr. James Murphy, of the Fulton Foundry; the *Idaho* had life-preservers on board, but he did not know how many. In reply to many other questions touching the condition and management of the boats, Mr. LAW expressed himself unacquainted with them. He could not say even how many passengers at the utmost the boats of any of these lines were known to carry. He was unaware of the bad condition of the waiting-rooms in Williamsburg; he did not know that they were unclean. Mr. LAW said that he had no longer any interest in the Staten Island ferry; he had sold out to Mr. VANDERBILT several years since. Mr. LAW's testimony throughout was of the negative kind, affording but little new material for the Commission, possessed already of the comprehensive testimony given at the previous investigation.

Mr. Alden J. Spooner, who was next called, said that the stockholders of the Union Ferry Company, who chiefly lived in Brooklyn, paid far too much to New-York City for the leases of the ferries occupied by them; they consisted of Fulton, Wall, Catharine, South and Hamilton Ferries, and prior to 1850 were leased for ten years at $30,500 per annum. Since 1860 they had been compelled to pay $103,000 yearly, and that sum annually to 1870, which was at least $53,000 too much, and restricted the power of the Company to make further improvements, and to clear a passageway through the ice in Winter; the amount thus overpaid during the ten years of lease would amount, at the close, to over $500,000; in 1860, when the present lease was obtained, it was understood by the Comptroller that $50,000 a year was an ample price, but threats were sent to the directors by parties connected with the City Government that, unless $100,000 were paid them, they would bid against the directors at public auction and enhance the price; the latter would not accede to the terms, and the bids consequently raised the costs to the sum named.

Judge Greenwood, of Brooklyn, was next examined. He narrated the legislative history of the ferries, frequently published before, and reflected on what he characterized as the injudicious action of the City of New-York in overcharge for the leases; the heavy amounts paid to the City prohibited generous expenditure upon the boats; in his opinion, the law which provides for the sale of the ferry leases by public auction for the benefit of this corporation was a system, in his opinion, injurious and unjust, and ought to be repealed.

Mr. James Howe, one of the directors of the Union Company, expressed opinions concurring with the preceding witnesses as to the excessive prices paid for the leases. The directors of his Company did their utmost to accommodate the people of Brooklyn; the best pilots were employed; ordinary steamboat pilots would not be efficient on ferry-boats, as men required special training for that duty; the deck hands, having opportunities to acquire a proper knowledge of the river and how to manage the wheel, are generally promoted, and with advantage; the greatest danger in case of accident would be from the panic which would ensue, when many passengers might leap overboard; they had a peculiar signal for accidents, and this when used would bring at once to the assistance of the boat so signalizing five or six others. Mr. HOWE then said that he would be much pleased to place a boat at the service of the Committee, and that on board her they could see all they wished, and concluded his testimony by assuring the Committee that the directors of the Union Ferry Company did all in their power to meet the wishes and secure the safety of passengers by their boats.

The Committee then adjourned until this 10 A. M.

The First Presidential Election—Why Did Not New-York Vote?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your Sunday edition an inquirer, who subscribes himself "Armonck," wishes to know why the State of New-York did not vote on the first Presidential election, and is at loss for the reason. I am very happy to inform him that I can here furnish him with all the particulars, as given to me last night by my honored father, who is now completing his 95th year. My father was born in Stone-street, on the 19th day of October, 1773, six years exactly prior to the battle of Yorktown. I called my father's attention to the article in question, and asked if he knew the reason. He, without any hesitation, replied to this effect: That the Assembly and Senate of this State could not agree as to the mode of choosing Electors, one branch insisting on a joint-ballot vote, the other branch insisting on a concurrent vote. At that time GEORGE CLINTON was Governor of this State. As the two Houses could not agree on a plan, the vote of New-York was not cast. J. N. P.

Note from Mr. Henry Bergh.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 17, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen in your edition of yesterday an article copied from the *Round Table*, intimating that the undersigned, discouraged in his efforts to carry out the merciful purposes of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was about to resign his office.

This is an error which I hasten to correct, as I have not the remotest intention of so doing, even under the most adverse circumstances, and certainly not in view of all the successes which are rewarding the labors of the Society, here and elsewhere, through our humane example. I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

HENRY BERGH, President.

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening at their Library in Second-avenue, which was attended by a large and attentive audience. After the reading of the minutes of previous meeting, Dr. DE WITT, who presided, introduced Prof. GEO. W. GREENE, who proceeded to read a memorial on PETER FORCE, the founder and compiler of the Historical Library at the Capitol at Washington. Prof. GREENE paid a high tribute to Mr. FORCE, and reviewed his valuable and exhausting labors while gathering together the material for the library. The paper was a very interesting one, and was received by the audience with evident pleasure. After a vote of thanks to the Professor, the members dispersed.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE CIRCUS.—During the performances of the New-York Circus troupe, at the Hippotheatron in the Fourteenth-street, Mme. CARLOTTA DE BERG, the distinguished English equestrienne, fell from her horse while performing a difficult feat, and fractured her arm in two places. She was removed to her residence, No. 88 Third-avenue, for medical treatment.

TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT.—An annual entertainment of Enterprise Temple of Honor No. 5, will be given this evening at Dodworth Hall. The programme will be made up of songs, recitations and addresses by well-known gentlemen.

Business Enterprise.

We take pleasure in stating that the well-known musical house of Messrs. J. BAUER & Co. are making extensive alterations at their place of business, and will shortly occupy the whole of the beautiful four-story, marble-front building No. 650 Broadway, as the depot of the world-renowned Knabe piano-fortes, which have so rapidly increased in favor that the demand for them is unprecedented. The great increase of trade, owing to the reputation of this firm, has rendered it impossible for them to make their present rooms available. The first floor, now occupied by the Eighth National Bank, is to be completely renovated, and used principally as a show-room, the second story as a piano-forte wareroom and the remainder as wholesale departments for the sale of various kinds of musical instruments. It seems that the great depression of trade generally felt by every business firm in New-York has not in any way affected this house, but, on the contrary, trade has increased so rapidly with them that they are forced to enlarge their premises. Remarkable business tact has placed this house foremost in the mercantile circles of the Metropolis, and at the head of the musical houses in the United States.—*Musical Review.*

Hazard & Caswell's

PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
"BEST IN THE WORLD,"
Manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-avenue Hotel. —*Advt.*

For Spring Style Gents' Hats,

at reduced prices, go to
VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.—[*Advertisement.*

We desire to call the attention of buyers to the sale of the first-class residence, No. 271 Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, which Messrs. ALLEN & BROWN advertise at auction on Thursday, 19th of March, and which they describe more fully among the sales at auction in our columns.—*Advertisement.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 69 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

A Patent for Sale, or Exchange for real estate in this City; price $25,000; the article is new and useful, and required in every house; a large fortune can be made by it in a few years. Inquire for Mr. TOD, No. 387 Broadway.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Wedding cards, note-paper, monograms, &c. The most elegant in the City.

Wolcott's Pain Paint is Used by the most eminent physicians. Test it free. No. 170 Chatham square.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

FUNCKE—BROOKS.—At Dresden, Saxony, on Saturday, Feb. 22, by Rev. Mr. Langbein, Lieut.-Col. OSCAR FUNCKE, of Dresden, to MINNA, daughter of Horace Brooks, of New-York.

DIED.

CLARKE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 16, BESSIE, daughter of S. T. and Charlotte A. Clarke, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday at 2 P. M., from No. 17 1st-place, to which friends are invited without further notice.

GILMAN.—At her residence in Norwich, Conn., Mrs. ELIZA COIT, widow of William C. Gilman, late of New-York.

BENNETT.—On Monday, March 16, ELLEN BENNETT, aged 68 years; expired after a short illness, at East Norwich, L. I.

☞ Jamaica papers please copy.

FURMAN.—On board schooner *Ricardo Barros*, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, at Mayagues, Porto Rico, W. I., Capt. SALEM A. FURMAN, of Patchogue, L. I.

HOFFMAN.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on Friday morning, March 6, ISABELLA, wife of Major-Gen. William Hoffman, U. S. Army.

HUNTTING.—At East Hampton, L. I., on Saturday, March 14, J. MADISON HUNTTING, aged 56 years.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

INGOLDSBY.—On Tuesday morning, March 17, MARGARET INGOLDSBY, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Felix Ingoldsby, No. 72 West 14th-st., on Friday, the 20th, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to the Church of Saint Francis Xavier, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

IRVING.—At Sunnyside, Irvington, Westchester County, on Tuesday, March 17, MARY, daughter of Ebenezer Irving.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEVERICH.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, March 15, JANE P., daughter of the late Col. Edward Leverich, of Newtown, L. I.

The relatives and friends and those of her brothers, Henry S. and Charles P. Leverich, are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday morning, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 49 East 18th-st. The remains will be taken to the Presbyterian Church at Newtown, L. I., where funeral services will be performed at 3 o'clock P. M. The Flushing Railroad cars leave Hunter's Point at 2½ o'clock; returning at 5 o'clock P. M.

LYLE.—On Sunday, March 15, of consumption, HARRIET DIBBLE VAN NESS LYLE, widow of John V. A. Lyle, and daughter of the late Jacob Van Ness.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 223 West 33d-st., on Wednesday, March 18, at 4 P. M. Remains will be taken to Red Hook for interment.

☞ Dutchess and Columbia County papers please copy.

McCLURKEN.—On Tuesday, March 17, at 8 o'clock P. M., W. JAMES McCLURKEN, nephew of Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, aged 19 years and 1 month.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, March 19, at 2 P. M., from the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church in 23d-st., near 8th-av.

McKEE.—On Saturday, March 14, JAMES W. McKEE, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of 84th-st. and Madison-av., on Thursday, March 19, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PALMER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 15, of apoplexy, Rev. JOSEPH PALMER, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 45 Tompkins-place, on Wednesday, March 18, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIS.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, March 17, HELENA EDGAR, youngest daughter of Rebecca B. and the late Horatio P. Willis, aged 4 years, 3 months and 16 days.

Funeral at the residence of her mother on Thursday morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 17, Dr. FRANK N. H. YOUNG, of Danbury, Conn., aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, James H. Dunham, No. 19 East 37th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) March 18, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Funeral services will be held at Pittsfield, Mass., at the house of his father-in-law, J. H. Dunham, at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, March 19.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S-A-R-S-A-P-A-R-I-L-L-I-A-N-

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Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon MONDAY, March 23, 1868, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on TUESDAY MORNING, March 24, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1868.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

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KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 432 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1868.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION BY the stockholders of this Company on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next, for the election of nine Trustees and three Inspectors of Election. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. (one hour.) The transfer-books will be closed for the ten preceding days.
WM. JACKSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock. E. W. CAPEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH and INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by
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HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.—The transfer-books of this Company will close on the 20th instant at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and remain closed until the 1st proximo.
H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT. will be paid to the holders of claims against the late firm of MATTHEWS & TAYLOR, at my office, No. 312 Broadway. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE,
1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED on ALL SUMS, from $5 to $5,000.
Amounts of one dollar received.
INTEREST COMMENCE April 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.
THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau—
For supplying Schools with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who want positions;
For giving parents information of good schools;
For selling and renting School Properties.
All Teachers should have the "Application Form."
All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, THEOLOGICAL Seminary Place, Newburg, N. Y.; a classical and commercial boarding-school for boys; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Apply for circulars to HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

CHESTNUT VALLEY INSTITUTE, NEW-CANAAN, Conn., (recently Oak Hill of Yonkers, N. Y.)—Commercial and Collegiate; Grounds, 63 acres; number limited. Circulars on address. N. W. STARR, Principal.

A SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS (ON the Prussian method,) on a beautiful farm at Shrub Oak, Westchester County, five miles east of Peekskill, two hours from City. Consult the Principal, Dr. RICHARDS, for one week, Room 10, New-York University.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EDUCATION is desirous of residing with a family who wish their children taught French, Spanish or English, or would be a kind companion for an invalid. Please apply at No. 32 Broadway, back office, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, either in the City or country, by a young lady, graduate of Miss Haines' school; capable of teaching French, music, drawing and the English branches to younger children. Apply to M. M., Box No. 444 P. O.

AUCTION SALES.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE store and dwelling on southeast corner of Union and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, at the City salesroom, Court-st., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers.

Lot 25x87; house 25x50.

Sale positive. Possession May 1. Sixty per cent. on mortgage.
J. R. SMITH, Executor,
No. 293 Broadway.

ROB'T A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., NO. 11 Pine-st., will sell on TUESDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained in the house No. 56 East 125th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., consisting in part of rosewood parlor sets, etageres, carpets, matting, pictures, engravings, black walnut extension table, mahogany sideboard, chamber furniture, &c. Terms cash after sale.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
CHANDELIERS, MIRRORS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868,

at 11 o'clock A. M. at the private residence No. 46 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, made to order by Bembe, consisting of elegant gilt and blue satin parlor suite, eight pieces: elegant ebony and gilt inlaid centre table, marble-top and round table, marble-top ebony and ormulu cabinet, two gilt and blue satin reception chairs, two large alabaster vases, ebony and gilt inlaid bookcase, workstand and card-table, one rosewood grand 7-octave piano-forte, one 7-octave piano-forte, Steinway & Sons; carved black walnut buffet, marble-top carved black walnut sideboard, carved black walnut dining-table, black walnut and gilt sofas, arm and side chairs, Turkish chairs, &c.; black walnut and gilt hall-stand, with mirrors; elegant blue satin damask curtains and lace curtains, ebony and gilt cornices, elegant French-plate pier mirrors, ormolu and gilt chandeliers, two carved black walnut single bedsteads, black walnut inlaid dressing bureau, side chairs, rocker, lounge and armoire a glace, commodes, washstands, bureaus, &c.; handsome Aubusson, velvet and Brussels carpets, toilet sets, linen window-shades, French china and glassware. Also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues and permits at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PICTURES, comprising some of the finest works in this country.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, 18th, and THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.:
AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Jas. M. Hart,	Louis Lang,	J. R. Brevoort,
A. Bierstadt,	R. W. Hubbard,	J. G. Brown,
S. R. Gifford,	J. F. Cropsey,	Smillie,
K. Van Elten,	W. L. Sountag,	J. W. Casilear,
	and others.	

FOREIGN ARTISTS.

Just received from Goupil & Co., Paris, by M. Knoedler, comprising many of the finest works in this country, viz.:

Meissonier,	Dubute,	Toulemouche,
Ed. Frere,	Merle,	Eug. Verboeckhoven,
Plassan,	Koek Koek,	O. Achenbach,
Vautier,	Beranger,	J. Robie,
	and others.	

The above will be on exhibition on and from Friday, 13th inst., day and evening, until the sale as above.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On THURSDAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock at the private residence, No. 114 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, rosewood piano, by Hardman, rosewood mirror back and door etagere, centre tables, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, tables, cheval glass, decorative vases, black walnut extension table, oak cane-seat arm chairs, oil-cloths, stair carpets, rods, &c.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On THURSDAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 400 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MR. THOS. BRIEN, WHO IS RELINQUISHING THE RETAIL BUSINESS,
Consisting of elegant mantel, pier and oval mirrors, richly framed; pier vases, stands and tables; picture frames, engravings, photographs, &c. Also, tables, show-cases, tools, &c., without reserve.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY J. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO,

THIS DAY, Wednesday, March 18, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 4, East River:
3,514 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
1,424 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Eagle*, from Palermo.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHTY VALUABLE lots, situated on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, Madison, 3d and 4th avs., 65th, 66th, 67th, 76th, 77th, 85th, 86th, 88th, 90th and 115th sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New-York.

5TH-AV.—2 lots, s. e. corner 65th-st., opposite Central Park.
MADISON-AV.—4 lots, n. w. corner of 65th-st.
MADISON-AV.—4 lots, n. w. corner of 68th-st.
4TH-AV.—8 lots, west side, comprising the entire front, between 66th and 67th sts.
3D-AV.—3 lots, west side, between 114th and 115th sts.
65TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 260 feet east of 5th-av.
65TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 95 ft. west of Madison-av.
66TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 101 feet east of 5th-av.
66TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 95 feet west of Madison-av.
66TH-ST.—8 lots, north side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.
67TH-ST.—8 lots, south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.
76TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 45 feet east of Madison-av.
77TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 45 feet east of Madison-av.
85TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 94 feet west of Av. A.
86TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 97 ft. 9 inch. west of Av. A.
88TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 200 feet west of 9th-av.
90TH-ST.—8 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av.
115TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 65 feet west of 3d-av.

Terms at sale. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF SIXTY-FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AND 11TH AVS. AND ON 66TH AND 67TH STS.—ABSOLUTE SALE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property:

10TH-AV.—8 lots, forming the entire front of the 10th-av. on the west side, between 66th and 67th sts.

11TH-AV.—8 lots on the east side of 11th-av., comprising the front between 66th and 67th sts., including the two corners on 11th-av.

66TH-ST.—24 lots on the north side of 66th-st., extending the whole length of the block, between 10th and 11th avs.

67TH-ST.—24 lots adjoining the last-named lots in the rear, situated on the south side of 67th-st., all of full dimensions. The grade is excellent, and the situation most desirable, being the block next below the one recently sold belonging to the estate of Mrs. Sarah Talman; and as in the former case THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION OR RESERVATION WHATEVER. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for three or five years.

Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st., or of Anderson, Adams & Young, Attorneys, No. 49 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF HEIRS of valuable property in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., known as the residence of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the heirs of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott:

The valuable plot of land, together with the substantial mansion house thereon, situate on Jersey-st., Madison and Jefferson avs., in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey, known as the residence of the late Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott. Jersey-st. is paved with the Belgian pavement and sewered. Madison and Jefferson avs. are also sewered. The main house is two-story and attic, built of brick and stone, has two wings attached, (frame,) two stories high, gas and water in the house. This property has a front on Jersey-st. of 530 feet, and extends back on Madison-av. 329 feet, and on Jefferson-av. over 316 feet; it is located in the most desirable part of the beautiful City of Elizabeth, and is of easy access from New-York; will, if desired, be sold in plots to suit purchasers.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE LEASE of valuable 5th-av. and 49th-st. lots.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors of A. W. Bradford, deceased, the following valuable Columbia College leases, viz:

5TH-AV.—The lease of lot northwest corner of 5th-av. and 49th-st., being 40 feet 5 inches on 5th-av., 127 feet on 49th-st. and 125 feet on the northerly side.

49TH-ST.—The lease of lot north side of 49th-st., in rear of the avenue lot, being 43 feet on 49th-st., 35 feet in rear, 100.5 feet on the westerly side, and 92 feet 5 inches on the easterly side. The leases are from Columbia College, for 21 years, with three renewals. Ground rent of the 5th-av. lot $1,800 per annum, and of the 49th-st. lot $700 per annum. This property is beautifully located on high ground, and for first-class residences is not surpassed by any lots on 5th-av.

For further particulars, apply to the Executors, MINOR & JAQUES, No. 115 Nassau-st., or to STARR & FELTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY NO. 98 MAIDEN-LANE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of THOMAS T. READ, Esq., executor of ROBERT McCOSKRY.

MAIDEN-LANE—The lot of land with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Maiden-lane, a short distance west of Pearl-st., and known as No. 98 Maiden-lane. Lot 22x79.

ALSO, 40 shares Hoboken and Hudson City Horse Car Railroad Company, $50 each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH-AV. AT auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

9TH-AV.—3 lots on the west side of 9th-av., between 96th and 97th sts. These lots are eligibly located in the centre of new and great improvements, and are level with the grade. Each 25.2x100.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME FARM ON OSCAWANNA LAKE, NEAR PEEKSKILL.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 20, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, to close the estate of Stephen McCabe:

OSCAWANNA LAKE.—38 acres, (more or less,) with dwelling-house, barn, shop, &c., only eight miles from Peekskill. There is a new railroad now building, which will run within three miles of the place. Plenty of fruits of all kinds in abundance. The farm has a large front on Oscawanna Lake, which is one of the prettiest in New-York State. There are five large hotels now on it.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION—NOS. 18 AND 20 THAMES-ST., NEAR CHURCH-ST. EXTENSION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 20, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

THAMES-ST.—The valuable property, with the brick buildings thereon, Nos. 18 and 20 Thames-st., south side, between Trinity-place and Greenwich-st., and about 50 feet from the line of Church-st. extension; together 40.1 front, 38.10 rear, 53.5 east line and 54.7 west line.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—SALE OF VALUAble improved real estate, by order of the executors of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, deceased.—BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following desirable property:

22D-ST.—Four three-story brick houses, known as Nos. 120, 122, 124, 126 East 22d-st.

LAURENS-ST.—One lot and building thereon, known as No 137 Laurens-st.

STANTON-ST.—One lot and building thereon, 57 feet easterly of Norfolk-st., and known as No. 143 Stanton-st.

For maps or further particulars apply at the office of the Executors' counsel, Messrs. Lockwood & Crosby, No. 133 Nassau-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 86 Cedar-st., near Broadway.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, genteel second-hand household furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale. Catalogues at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN.

Office No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES,
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, March 19,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON LEXINGTON-AV.
Also,
HOUSE AND STABLE ON EAST 35TH-ST.

LEXINGTON-AV.—The elegant first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 271 Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts., on crown of Murray Hill, commanding a fine view of the East River and west end of Long Island. The house is finished in rosewood and black walnut on parlor floor, and hardwood stairs and blinds to fourth floor; elaborately frescoed in encaustic throughout, (the upper rooms being as carefully painted as the parlors;) has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Lot 24.8x100.

Also,

EAST 35TH-ST.—The three-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 158 East 35th-st., (new No. 236;) has the modern improvements and is handsomely finished, together with the two-story brick stable on rear of lot; port cochere entrance to same; has stalls for five horses, above ground; abundant carriage room, with high dry room beneath that could be used for stalls. The house and stable are both built and finished in the very best manner, and have recently been put in complete order; house, 25x40; stable, 25x45; lot, 25x98.9; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Maps, particulars and permits at office of auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place,
THURSDAY, MARCH 19, and following days,
at 7 o'clock P. M. each day:
PRIVATE LIBRARY,
Comprising a large assortment of miscellaneous books in the various departments of literature, history, biography, fiction, &c., &c. Also, a
MEDICAL LIBRARY
of about 500 volumes—the usual assortment of books to be found in the library of a physician.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
MONDAY, MARCH 23, and following days,
the private library of the late A. W. Bradford, Esq., formerly Surrogate of this City. Catalogues ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURER'S TRADE SALE,
OF
PAPER-HANGINGS,
BY
F. S. WEEKS & CO.,

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 10 A. M., in their warerooms, No. 129 Reade-st. and No. 147 Chambers-st., a large variety of paper-hangings, consisting of over 500,000 rolls of brown, colored and white blanks, machine satins, gold paper, borders, &c.

Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF COSTLY AND ATTRACTIVE CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ALABASTER ORNAMENTS, BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FRAMED PHOTOGRAPHIC FLORENTINE VIEWS, THE IMPORTATION OF SIGNORI E. ZANNONI & CO., OF FLORENCE.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction on MONDAY, 16th, TUESDAY, 17th, and WEDNESDAY, 18th March, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., one of the most beautiful collections of above goods ever offered at auction in this City. In addition to forty new groups and figures of statuary Carrara marble for parlors, churches and monuments, will be found a large assortment of alabaster and verde di prato statuary, executed in Florence, columns and pedestals, large Etruscan vases and Roman tazzas, antique urns and other vases of entirely new styles and designs for flowers and cards. Also, bronze figures and groups, four and five feet high, for gas and mantel ornaments; eight-and-forty-day clocks, in bronze and gilt, by the best Paris manufacturers. Also, about fifty large photographic views of the principal monuments and statuary of Florence, Pisa, Sienna and other cities of Central Italy. The above will be ready for exhibition MONDAY MORNING, with catalogues, and are particularly worthy of attention.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT MANSION AND 38 LOTS OF land near Prospect Park, on 5th-av., Carroll and President sts., to be sold on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 M., at the City Salesroom, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn. The mansion was formerly part of the Polhemus estate, and is elegantly finished.

Also No. 93 Clermont-av., and two lots of land, 25 by 125 feet. This is a fine two-story brick house, in perfect order; on the adjoining lot is a good greenhouse, &c. Sale positive on account of the owner going to Europe. Maps are now ready at the office of the auctioneer.

J. S. MACKAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT THE CITY SALESROOM, No. 16 Court-st. (Phenix Building,) near Montague, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, March 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, a farm containing 25 acres of land, cottage-dwelling of eight rooms, barn, shop, carriage-house, &c., situate in Hempstead Village, N. E. corner of Westbury road and Fulton-st., convenient to schools, churches, and stores.

Also, 1 26-100 acres of land, about 1½ miles east of Flatbush Village, near the Flatbush and Canarsie highway, together with buildings thereon, consisting of frame factory, 76x12, shed attached, two-story brick engine-house, 26x37, and boiler set in the same, frame dwelling, office two-story, 20x30; this property was formerly used by the Long Island Bone Laboratory Co., and may be made available for manufacturing or other purposes.

Also, a frame dwelling-house and lot, S. W. corner of Willoughby and Navy streets, Brooklyn.

For maps and particulars inquire of J. S. MACKAY, Auctioneer, No. 20 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No 94 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, at auction, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., through Wyckoff & Little, Auctioneers, at the City Salesroom, Court-st. Location near Fulton-av., and first class; ten minutes' walk from the ferries; house contains all improvements. Sale positive.
J. R. SMITH, Executor, No. 293 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE—DESIRABLE BUSINESS property at Nyack, Rockland county, N. Y. The property corner of Broadway and Burd-sts., occupied for thirty years as a country store for dry goods, hardware, groceries, &c.

ALSO, the property bounded by Broadway, Church and South-sts., heretofore occupied as a lumber-yard.

ALSO, the dock-property at the foot of 3d-av., heretofore occupied as a coal, lumber, brick and stone yard.

ALSO, the dwelling-house and lot on the corner of 2d-av. and Broadway, known as the private residence of John P. Smith.

The above property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, April 2, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. Conditions made known on the day of sale.
D. D. DEMAREST, Assignee in Bankruptcy of J. P. and J. Smith.
NYACK, March 5, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec26-law4mar26

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS near the 152d-st. depot, a splendid three-story brick double house, 54x36, with ten lots of ground, 125x200; no finer residence on the island. Also, adjoining the same premises, a genteel two-story frame cottage, with stable and six lots of ground, 75x200. Both in one of the finest neighborhoods on the island.
S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

TO CAPITALISTS.
MADISON-AV. BLOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The block of ground bounded by Madison-av., 59th-st., 60th-st. and 4th-av., containing thirty-two (32) full lots. This is the only solid block remaining in first hands below 60th-st., and is within about 400 feet of the 5th-av. entrance to the Central Park. Price $300,000. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage.
Address JOSEPH L. R. WOOD,
Box No. 3,356 New-York Post-office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—West 23d-st., south side, opposite London-terrace; four-story high-stoop house, with two-story extension; lot 24.8 feet by 99 feet deep, or half the depth of lot; house 65 feet deep, including extension; parlor 50 feet deep, extension room whole width; pantries, dumb-waiters and butler's pantry; second floor, 3 rooms deep, with pantries and hall bedroom, water-closets and bath-room; third floor, 4 rooms, pantries, &c., &c.; fourth floor, 4 rooms, &c., &c.; basement, three steps down, with kitchen, laundry with stationary tubs, store-rooms, pantries, &c., &c. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.; after this week in rooms in Herald Building, Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT house at auction, THURSDAY, March 19, No. 271 Lexington-av.; FIRST CLASS; PERFECT ORDER; ELEGANTLY FRESCOED throughout.

Also, same day, No. 158 East 35th-st., near No. 236, brown-stone front HOUSE AND STABLE in rear. Particulars among auction sales in *World* and *Evening Post*, or at ALLEN & BROWN, Auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., IN 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; built by the owner for his own use, by days' work, solidly, and in the most substantial manner; with mahogany doors; is in good repair, and will be sold with the gas fixtures, and is well calculated for a genteel family. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office, No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ONE OF those elegant brown-stone houses on the bank of the East River, Beekman Terrace, between 50th and 51st sts. A good-class tenant-house will be taken in part payment. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—LARGE PLOT OF GROUND ON Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 516, 25x100 with 100x100 in the rear and buildings thereon. Will be sold if applied for immediately. Inquire at No. 33 Chambers-st. Also, the lease of No. 514, next door, 25x100. Possession of the whole the 1st of May.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house, on 12th-st., near Broadway. Values must rapidly advance in this neighborhood on account of contemplated improvements by business houses.
VAN ZANDT BROTHERS,
No. 56 Wall-st.

A—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HOUSE, built in the most substantial manner, by days' work, with all the modern improvements: four-story basement and sub-cellar, high-stoop. East 39th-st., near Park-av., new house, No. 114. Inquire on the premises, of E. H. COBURN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS EXTRA well-built brown-stone house, three stories, high stoop, 21.6x45x100.5; all modern improvements; now in perfect order throughout; price, if sold immediately, $22,500, cash $10,000; No. 225 49th-st., near Broadway. See owner on premises, or at No. 195 Broadway, Room 6.

A FINE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT brick house; 13 rooms; all modern improvements; best order; $13,500; terms to suit; immediate possession. Apply on premises, No. 58 East 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

FOR SALE—IN 49TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A four-story brown-stone house, 25x52; lot 100.5; all the improvements, including marble hall, &c., and finished in hard wood. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 925 BROADWAY, WEST SIDE, ONE door above 21st-st., lease for sale.—The new five-story building; Ohio stone front; store and basement 90 feet deep; best location up town. Apply to STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 55TH-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, 20x50; seen at any time; terms easy. Apply to B. SMITH, No. 220 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—IN 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.; leasehold, $165 ground rent; 25x40x100; two-story brick, with alley to rear; price $4,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; superior order. For sale at a bargain. Others $12,000 to $60,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 304 EAST 50TH-ST., (BEEKman Hill,) a three-story brown-stone house; furnace, gas-fixtures, all complete; possession April 1; $16,500. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room 8.

A FREESTONE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop furnished house, with billiard table and iron safe, to let in 27th-st., near 4th-av. Inquire of Mr. JONES, No. 134 William-st.

FOR NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, well built, 20x56, No. 55 West 52d-st., $35,000. Inquire of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

WANTED, AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE.—A gentleman wants, for his own family, to hire a first-class house between 20th and 42d sts., (West preferred,) near 5th-av. The house must be 25 feet wide and in thorough repair. Would be taken for a term of years by a tenant who would be every way desirable. A house in process of completion and to be finished during the Summer months might answer. Apply at 32 Cliff-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, CENTRALLY located, wanted for a private family on 1st May, for one year; will pay $250 to $300 per month. Address HOUSE, Box No. 5,039 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A GENtleman's country residence; the best of reference given as to honesty, industry and sobriety. Address R. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN BROOKLYN or Jersey City, a small brick or frame house. Address, with full particulars, E., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house; west side. Address R. & F. foot of Jane-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE SANITARIUM near the City.—The appetite for alcoholic stimulants removed within one month; treatment unfailingly successful. Liberty unrestrained. Particulars given by DE BALLOU, No. 133 Clinton-place.

NO. 165 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board, at reasonable terms; private table if desired; no moving in May.

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentleman and wife, with good board, in a New-England family; house first class; good reference given and required. No. 217 East 19th-st.

NO. 352 WEST 15TH-ST.—A SMALL PRIvate family has two or three nicely-furnished rooms to let without board; neighborhood good; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week, for two. No. 260 West 11th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, with or without board, at No. 28 West 29th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, from April 1, with large, handsomely-furnished room, for one or two gentlemen, at Clifton, S. I.; location unsurpassed; dinner at 7; accommodation for horses if desired. Address CLIFTON, Box No. 1,573 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WISH country board for themselves, four children and two nurses, from 1st of June to 15th September; must be in a healthy location, within an hour and a half from the City; would prefer to be alone. Address Box No. 2,630 New-York Post-office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET.—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank; an insurance or advertising agent preferred.

LOFTS TO LET—25X65; WELL LIGHTED, good hoistway; rent low. At No. 41 Wooster-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

NOTICE.—THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN Canal will be opened for navigation on MONDAY, the 23d inst. The water will be kept six inches below the usual full head until April 1.
JOHN G. STEVENS,
Engineer and Superintendent.
TRENTON, March 16, 1868.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HUDSON RIVER.

FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT. On this island, within 8 miles of City Hall and 1½ miles of Central Park. House large, in perfect order, fully and handsomely furnished; large stables and coachhouse; location on high ground overlooking the Hudson; the grounds contain more than an acre, and everything is in tip-top condition ready for immediate occupancy. Furniture goes with house. Apply only to
ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

$10,500.—MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, N. J., 1½ miles from the depot, with level road; 17 acres of land with two dwellings; also a good flouring mill, with three run of burs; also Plaster mill and saw mill; corn cracker in flouring mill; all in good running order. Water-power unsurpassed, and in as good a farming community as can be found in the State; the location being near the depot, and within two miles of "Schooley's Mountain Spring." Possession given immediately, and terms easy.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.
N. B.—After this week in *Herald* building, on Broadway, N. Y.

$20,000 $12,000, $10,000—THE THREE cheapest farms for sale in New-Jersey, and all within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; the 1st., 200 acres, with all desirable improvements, house 14 rooms, lawn in front, plenty fruit; 2d., 118 acres, 2¾ miles of Rahway depot, large amount meadow land, some wood, 400 choicest grafted apple trees in full bearing, one hour and fifteen minutes from the best farming and gardening land in the State, river front New-York: 3d., 64 acres, front, steamboat landing five minutes, one hour from New-York. Altogether the three cheapest farms offered this season and the best. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.; office *Herald* building.

PORT MORRIS, WESTCHESTER County—The homestead of Gouverneur Morris, Esq., except the ground reserved for his residence and occupation, has been handsomely laid out with wide avenues and special adaptation to villa sites. For health, pleasantness and accessibility to persons doing business in New-York, this property is unsurpassed. It is only two miles from the Central Park and half a mile from Harlem Bridge. The new boulevard from Harlem Bridge to Fordham runs directly through it. For maps and information apply to WM. SMITH BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OWNED and occupied for over a quarter of a century by the late Ralph Barker, containing about 51 acres, located on the most desirable part of Throg's Neck, (East River.) Having an extensive frontage upon the highway, it is admirably adapted for building purposes; it will be sold together, or will be divided to suit; two steamers to and from the City land at a convenient distance from the property; time, one hour from Fulton Market; terms easy. Apply at Rooms Nos. 8 or 10 Market Bank Building, corner of Beekman and Pearl sts., before 2 o'clock.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground containing 1½ acres, situated at the junction of the Fingerboard and Sand Roads, known as Strawberry Hill. The ground commands an extensive view of the lower bay, including the Highlands of Neversink, Sandy Hook and Coney Island, and is so elevated that no buildings or plantations can ever obstruct the view. The land, from its situation, can be divided into building sites, any one of which would possess an equally interesting view. Will be sold as a whole or in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN MAYER, No. 23 Washington-place, New-York.

PORT MORRIS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Capitalists desiring to invest in safe and improving real estate, certain to increase with the growth of New-York, can now have a selection of contiguous lots, in quantities, at rates that will render loss impossible and profit reliable; only eight miles from City Hall, and two miles from Central Park; eastern side on East River, thirty minutes from Peck-slip; western side half a mile from Harlem Bridge. Apply to WM. SMITH BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 15.

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150 FINE FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY for sale, including some of the most desirable farms in the State; river fronts, villa sites and pleasant houses in Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchin, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy.

Just offered, within the city limits of Rahway, a small house with two acres of ground, covered with grafted fruit-trees and every variety of berries; the strawberry lot afforded more than one hundred quarts per day for five weeks last year of the choicest fruit in the market.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

A COUNTRY SEAT OF 18 ACRES FOR SALE, on the Kingsbridge road, one mile and a half south of Yonkers; house in good order, containing seventeen rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, with furnace, convenient carriage-house, stables, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; a fine garden well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT MAMARONECK, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a country seat, consisting of dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings, with 100 acres of good land, situated on high ground, commanding from all parts extensive views of Long Island Sound; this property is so situated that it can easily be subdivided into small plots for buildings, and is worthy of the attention of parties seeking a remunerative investment. Price $40,000.
PARKER, YOUNG & CO., 5½ Pine-st., up stairs.

TO GENTLEMEN AND PRACTICAL FARMERS.—Genesee Valley—A large and valuable farm for sale two miles from railroad station, adjoining the late Gen. Wadsworth's; 560 acres wheat clover land and meadow, except 40 acres woodland; mansion, barn and outbuildings, large and commodious cottage residence and five smaller houses on the premises; climate healthful; or the whole one of the most desirable farms in the State; will be divided to suit purchasers. For price and further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1½ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion-house, with all modern improvements; farmhouse, barn, grapehouse, greenhouse and icehouse filled, with all other necessary out-buildings. The buildings and ground are in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farmhouse on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about 45 acres of land in good condition, well fenced and watered, no buildings; situate 1½ miles from White Plains, near Central-av.; one-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Will be sold at auction on the 26th day of March if not disposed of at private sale. Apply to ELIJAH TOMPKINS, on the premises; or to C. BROMBACKER, No. 77 Ann-st. No agents need apply.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful situations in the country, thirty miles from the City by rail; 26¾ acres; cottage-house, one and a half story, eight rooms, range, hot and cold water, bath and wash-tubs; large orchards in full bearing; all the small fruit; price, including stock and implements, $7,500. Address THOMAS RAFFERTY, No. 210 Eldridge-st.

LONG ISLAND FARM FOR SALE—TWO miles north of Farmingdale station, Long Island Railroad, thirty miles from New-York, containing 78 acres, including 15 acres of woodland, the rest under cultivation; house two-story and attic, 41x27 feet, barns, &c.; will be sold, including crops now in, cheap. For full particulars inquire of J. S. MACKAY, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, No. 20 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN A CHOICE LOCATION IN the village of Mount Vernon, a first-rate house with about half an acre of ground; house has parlor on one side, dining-room and kitchen on the other, five bedrooms on second floor, two in attic, dry cellar; splendid well of water; price $9,000; terms to suit. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, No. 150 Bowery, New-York, or on the premises, corner 4th-st. and 4th-av., Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, with nine acres of land, at Black Rock, Conn., containing twelve rooms, with a fine view of Long Island Sound, surrounded with apples, pears and small fruits; a fine, salubrious location; well arranged for a comfortable and pleasant home. Inquire by letter or personally on the premises of Mrs. WILLIAM HALL.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., A large double house with nine acres of land; situation of the house is elevated and pleasant, with a view of the Sound and surrounding country; convenient to the New-Haven Railroad. For particulars apply to J. R. SACKETT, No. 41 Warren-st., or W. K. MEAD, No. 79 Cedar-st., or Post-office Box No. 1,355.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—A large double house, beautifully situated in 7th-st., within five minutes' walk of the station; there is a fine garden, well stocked with fruit, and the house is surrounded with evergreens and other shade trees; stabling for four horses and large coach-house. Apply to JOHN MAYER, No. 23 Washington-place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN ONE OF THE most beautiful valleys of New-Jersey, one hour's ride by rail from foot of Chambers-st., two modern-built cottages, with three acres of ground to each, handsomely arranged in lawn and shade trees, shrubbery, &c.; usual outbuildings on premises; terms moderate. Address Box No. 5,550 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER Park, Long Island, (near depot,) of B. M. Brown, deceased, 190 acres, part excellent woodland; fine young orchard; house, barns, fences, &c., all in good order, at the low price of $9,000. Apply to J. VAN MATER, No. 240 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND PLEASantly located place in Flushing, within an hour's ride of the City; the house contains ten rooms; the grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

PEEKSKILL.—FOR SALE, DIRECTLY ON the water and 2½ miles from station, 150 acres lawn and woodlawn; there are several handsome building sites, plenty of excellent springs, farmhouse and barns. Apply for price, &c., to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN THE VILLAGE OF West Farms, a beautiful corner of nearly one acre, with nice cottage, eight rooms; carriage-house, plenty of fruit, shade, &c., fronting the river. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE on Bergen Hill. Accessible by New-Jersey Central and horse-cars from ferry. Terms easy. Apply at No. 48 Exchange-place, New-York, Room No. 17.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT NEAR PATerson, N. J., for sale. 60 acres, stone dwelling, built in best manner; outbuildings complete. Particulars of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HOTEL IN HARRISBURG, PENN., FOR sale.—The furniture, fixtures, &c., of a leading hotel will be sold on reasonable terms. Particulars of J. M. PHELPS & CO., 5½ Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER, EAST SIDE, BELOW Peekskill—50 acres, with house furnished, and stock; abundance of fruit. Apply to W. F. CHURCH, No. 27 John-st.

AT ELIZABETH—A PLEASANT COTTAGE, 9 rooms, 14 lots, four minutes from station, for sale at a bargain. Apply to WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway.

$4,500.—A PRETTY COTTAGE, 9 rooms; fine grounds, shade, &c.; Staten Island, near Vanderbilt Landing. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN MORRISTOWN, THE TWO and a half story brick dwelling-house with basement, situated on the southeast corner of the Park. Address THEODORE AYERS, Morristown, N. J.

PRINCETON, N. J.—SUPERIOR LOCATION; 9 acres excellent land, well-built house and buildings at cost of improvements, $7,000. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SEASHORE FARM of 137 acres at $30,000; one of 80 acres at $20,000, and one of 37¾ acres at $12,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FAR ROCKaway, very near the beach, a furnished cottage containing 12 rooms; barn, ice-house and half an acre; price $4,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND SIXTEEN LOTS FOR sale, near Morrisania depot. Inquire at Printing Office, No. 30 East 28th-st.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A NEAT BRICK HOUSE, CONTAINING 10 rooms, lot 150 feet front, at Somerville, New-Jersey, 1½ hours from New-York; location very desirable; price moderate.
Apply to A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., No. 182 Broadway, or
A. D. HOPE, of Hope Express Co., No. 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the depot, house containing eight rooms, completely furnished; one acre of land, barn, &c. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply to S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE PETER LORILLARD TO LEASE.

This magnificent property, consisting of about 400 ACRES, will be sub-divided into FOUR SEPARATE PLACES, each complete in itself, with HOUSES, BARNS, STABLES, &c., &c.

THE MANSION HOUSE is very large, thoroughly furnished, has billiard tables, &c., gas and water and all the modern improvements of a first-class country house, with greenhouse, graperies, stables, carriage-houses, &c., attached to which are about 20 acres of highly improved land, laid out in gardens, lawns, &c.

THE FORDHAM PROPERTY contains about 168 acres, with good house, stables, barns, sheds, &c. This place being in the vicinity of the Jerome Park and Harlem Railroad, affords to horse breeders and milkmen superior facilities.

THE BREVOORT PLACE contains houses, barns and stables, with about 60 acres of good rich soil, offering every inducement to gardeners and others, it being close to market and on a good road.

THE OLMSTED FARM, contains about 100 acres of improved land with a good house, stone barn, stables, sheep houses, tool sheds, &c., and all the conveniences of a first-class modern farm.

Apply to
P. LORILLARD,
No. 16 Chambers-st., N. Y.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J.,
OPPOSITE THE PARK,
TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY:

A fine mansion, replete with all modern improvements, completely furnished, together with garden, stable and carriage-house; located in the most fashionable part of the city; 35 minutes from Wall-st.

For particulars apply to
FREDK. A. PETERSEN, Architect,
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

A large house in University-place	$4,200
A handsome house in 22d-st., near 8th-av.	2,750
Brown-stone house in 25th-st., near 4th-av.	2,600
Furnished house in 15th-st., near Union-square	4,000
Country seat, Todt Hill, Staten Island	3,600

VAN ZANDT BROTHERS, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE ELEGANT mansion of John L. Aspinwall, at Barrytown, on the Hudson River, together with the stable, containing stalls for thirteen horses, two boxes and rooms for grooms and coachman; the ice house, with 150 tons of ice, and the pleasure grounds proper and gardens adjacent to the mansion, comprising about eighteen acres. The mansion is within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad station at Barrytown, and is on high ground, commanding beautiful views up and down the Hudson River. It contains fifteen rooms independent of servants' rooms and billiard-room; has gas and water throughout, and is heated by a steam furnace.

In addition to the pleasure grounds there are one hundred acres in grass, without fence, within sight of the house, but which will not be rented with it.

Also to rent, furnished, the lodge at the entrance to the place.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or P. W. TURNEY, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE TO A PRIVATE FAMILY.—One of the most elegant places in the vicinity of New-York, beautifully located, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot, fine Gothic style house, two-story and attic, 70x75 feet, completely and well furnished; carriage-house, barn, stable, icehouse (filled,) and other outbuildings, all in complete repair; and there are about 50 acres, of which 20 acres are in a beautiful grove, and large orchard of choice fruit. The grounds around the house are very tastefully laid out in lawn, gravel walks and drives, flower garden, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT (FURNISHED) COUNTRY residence to be rented for one or two years, with 50 acres of very valuable land; the house is a three-story brick, with all the modern improvements complete, and is situated half a mile south of Geneva, N. Y., immediately on the shore of Seneca Lake; the grounds about the house are laid out and filled with shrubbery and flowers; there is a deer park, spacious stables, boat-house, a bath-house and an icehouse, (filled,) a tenant-house, barns, &c., on the place; it was formerly the residence of George E. Stone, banker, No. 50 Wall-st.; possession given April, or before, if necessary. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, AT FORDham, Westchester County, an elegant private residence, with extensive grounds, large and commodious house with modern conveniences; garden well stocked with every variety of fruit; barns, stables, carriage-house, garden-house, &c.; one mile from Fordham depot on Harlem Railroad, and quarter of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, high-stoop, in West 46th-st.
J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

Also, to let furnished, handsome four-story brown-stone English-basement house in West 38th-st. Permits of
J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A SMALL COTtage at New-Brighton; a very pleasant location. Also, a cottage on New-York-av., at Clifton; furnished or unfurnished; possession given immediately. Also, for sale, a house, with 1½ acres of ground, in complete order, at Clifton. Apply to DANIEL LOW, 29 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND frescoed house, No. 11 West 22d-st., to a private family only. The house is 28x65; lot 100 feet. The furniture is from the establishments of Marcot & Roux. Will be leased from one to three years; rent $350 per month. Apply to ED. BINSSE, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A PRETTY, CONVENIENT ENGLISH-basement house in 10th-st., near 2d-av.; neighborhood unexceptionable; new range put in, and house put in order throughout last year; gas fixtures with the house; rent $2,000. Apply to Mr. THATCHER, No. 23 Pine-st.

AT NEWBURG—TO LET—THREE COTTAGE houses; also, two at English Neighborhood, and one at Elizabeth, N. J.; also, for sale, a neat cottage with river view at Peekskill.
N. T. HAWKINS, No. 36 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to rent, in choice locations; at $200 to $700 for furnished houses per month, and $1,300 to $5,000 per annum for unfurnished houses. PARKER, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Hastings. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A COUNTRY PLACE with large mansion and 30 acres of land, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or to W. C. EMMET, on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE OF 10 ACRES TO LET—10 miles from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; large house, 13 rooms; barn, carriage-house; fine shade.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET—BY J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.: Furnished house, Scarborough Station, Hudson River; Unfurnished house, Rhinebeck, Hudson River; Unfurnished house, Farmington, Conn.; Furnished and unfurnished, North Shore, Staten Island.

JERSEY CITY.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with every convenience, in a pleasant location in Jersey City, within fifteen minutes' walk from the ferry, to let for four or five months from 1st of May. For particulars address C., Box No. 2,059 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT AT TENAFLY, ON THE NORTHern Railroad of New-Jersey, a new stone cottage, seven rooms and stone stable, furnished for the owner, who visits Europe; 15 acres, orchard, &c., for one year. Apply to WM. R. ANTHONY, No. 49 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A BEAUTIFUL new four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, in complete order and suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLACK & CO., No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR STAtion on line Staten Island Railroad; 11 rooms; fine water view; two acres of land; garden, stable and coachhouse. Rent $900 per annum, or $600 until November. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, NEAR THE DEPOT, a country place, containing 13 acres of land, large house with 13 rooms, garden, stable, carriage-house, &c.; will be let for one or more years. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, BRIDGEport, Conn.; five blocks from depot; spacious grounds; 500 feet front on Main-st.; rent, furnished, $1,200; unfurnished, $900.
W. G. STERLING, No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop and basement sub-cellar brick house, with all the modern improvements, located No. 239 East 30th-st.; two large mirrors let with the house. Apply as above from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 15TH-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; three-story high-stoop, 25 feet front, in perfect order: can be had by the 1st of April. OSCAR SMITH, 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, house No. 261 4th-av., three doors below Calvary Church. To be seen by permit only. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the elegant first-class four-story house No. 10 East 33d-st., on favorable terms.
S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—WEST 46TH-ST., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, in perfect order. Permits of
J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—BROOKLYN—FURNISHED HOUSE, Summit-st., $175 month. Unfurnished house, Bergen-st., $900 year. Permits of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—A 32 FOOT HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place; 75 feet deep; on first floor 23 rooms; parlors 22 feet wide; suitable for club business or boarding-house. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, PLEASANTLY situated at Oscawana Lake, near Peekskill; 11 rooms; rent $100 per month. W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, BEAUTIFULLY situated up the Housatonic Valley, to rent for the Summer. Address Post-office Box No. 6,056, New-York.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, on 11th-st., near 5th-av., to a private family only. Inquire at No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 119 East 38th-st., near Park-av. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 129 East 38th-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone house in 45th-st. J. A. HAWKSWORTH, No. 82 Beaver-st.

TO LET—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN 40TH-ST., A very large, elegant and finely furnished house, at $7,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TREES FOR SALE.—1,000 EVERGREENS, from 4 to 10 feet high; several varieties; to be seen on the farm of the subscriber, at Westchester, near West Farms. WILLIAM WATSON, No. 172 Church-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
EUROPE..........ROUSSAN.....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves.......................WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves......................WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves.........................WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves........................WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.................WEDNESDAY, April 15
RUSSIA leaves.......................WEDNESDAY, April 22

Chief cabin passage............................$130
Second cabin passage...........................80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage............................145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER ROYAL MAIL steamship RUSSIA are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, by 1½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 18th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY.....Mar. 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY..Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..April 4
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.........SATURDAY, April 11

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA..................WEDNESDAY, March 25
COLORADO (new)............WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN.................WEDNESDAY, April 15

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, April 4.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA.................................March 26
PALMYRA................................April 9

RATE OF PASSAGE:
Cabin...............................$80 Gold.
Steerage............................$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT from Pier No. 3 North River.

BELLONA, March 21. | WM. PENN, April 18.
CELLA, Apr. 4. | ATALANTA, May 2.

For passage at cheapest current rates apply to
ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
No. 54 South-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA
will leave SATURDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 2.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT.................Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..............Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN....................Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE.................Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..............Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship
GENERAL MEADE,
Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,

Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, SATURDAY, March 21.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 28.
CORTEZ, SATURDAY, April 4.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, April 11.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY

New sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 19.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 26.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 21
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves..SATURDAY, Mar. 28
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 88 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 24. LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 31.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 21—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office or the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on SATURDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received until FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR FERNANDINA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS.

The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
will sail for Fernandina on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

Through bills of lading signed to points in the interior, Jacksonville, and all places on the St. John's River. Superior passenger accommodations.

For passage or freight apply to
FLORIDA RAILROAD CO.,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 28.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburg and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car daily excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSIAH T. BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY IDE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER F. NEWMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE L. CANNON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. Dated New-York, March 7, 1868.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. CADY BROWN, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court, by J. Cady Brown, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if they have any, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1868.
mh18-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHMOND HIBBARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Richmond Hibbard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 9th day of March, 1868.
mh11-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON VAN VALKENBURGH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Aaron Van Valkenburgh, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh11-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD M. COHEN and JULIUS FRANKENFIELD, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of Bernhard M. Cohen and Julius Frankenfield, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and of the estate of each of them, who were on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts, and each of them was adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of themselves, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868.
EDWARD J. MINOT, } Assignees,
AUGUSTUS WHITTEMORE, }
No. 191 Church-st., City of New-York.
mh11-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS VREELAND, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Cornelius Vreeland: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Cornelius Vreeland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of April, 1868 a 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
GEO. F. BETTS,
mh4-law3wW* Clerk of the District Court.

NO. 565.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER W. DODGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of March, A. D., 1868.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Oliver W. Dodge, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh11-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEPHEN ABBEY, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Stephen Abbey, of Rondout, in the Town of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, New-York, the 3d day of March, A. D., 1868.
ROBERT F. MACAULEY, Assignee.
mh4-law3wW

NO. 653.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS KALLMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Kallman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh11-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SOLOMON, bankrupt. Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Solomon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 28th day of February, 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh4-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL HARRIS, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Harris, of the Village of Catskill, in the County of Greene and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Feb. 29, 1868.
ELIAS B. PENFIELD, Assignee,
mh4-law3wW Catskill, Greene County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN LEIGHTON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Leighton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
mh4-law3wW* SAMUEL B. HARD, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEPHEN P. MESICK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen P. Mesick, of the Village of Catskill, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Feb. 29, 1868.
ELIAS B. PENFIELD, Assignee,
mh4-law3wW Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WARREN CHIPP, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Warren Chipp, of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was, on the 25th day of January, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868. ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee.
mh4-law3wW* Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

NO. 582.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS B. LENT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis B. Lent, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh11-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON BIER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Bier, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York, the 28th of December, A. D. 1867.
mh11-law3wW* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS L. MILLER, residing in the town of Westfield, Union County, State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PETER V. Z. LANE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LUCIEN DUBERNET, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE DE WITT, of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN R. SMITH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 17, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. THOMPSON, JOHN G. FISHER and THOMAS FERRIS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John C. Thompson, John G. Fisher and Thomas Ferris, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1868.
mh4-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES VAN NUISE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James Van Nuise, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 10th day of April, 1868.
mh11-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of GARDINER SHERMAN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Gardiner Sherman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of the United States for said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.
mh18-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY T. BLODGET, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry T. Blodget, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
J. F. HARRISON, Attorney, No. 132 Nassau-st.
mh18-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REUBEN SALOMON, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Reuben Salomon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh18-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAIAS WOLF WALLER.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Isaias Wolf Waller, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of said bankrupt, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK,
mh18-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANU- facture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED IRON- safe business, together with the stock, material, patterns, tools, patents, and everything requisite for continuing the manufacture; the undersigned retiring; terms liberal; would exchange for well-located, improved or unimproved City real estate. ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

FOR SALE—THE NEWLY-BUILT FACTORY in West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., known as the Marcher Oval and Picture Frame Manufactory. Inquire at the office, No. 346 West 26th-st., or W. S. CARMAN, No. 744 Broadway.

JOB BLANK-BOOK BINDERY FOR SALE —With good-will of a large and profitable business. Address BINDERY, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIR- voyant, tells all you want to know—sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK
Thursday, March 19, 2 P. M.	Friday, March 20, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, March 21, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 23, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, March 24, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Mar. 26, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, March 27, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, Mar. 30, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, March 31, 12 M.	

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.— Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14TH-ST.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, March 18,
reappearance of the world-renowned Basso,
Herr JOSEPH HERMANNS,
in Meyerbeer's splendid Opera,
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO,
with Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Miss McCULLOCH, Sigs. BRIGNOLI, LORINI, NICOLAO, HERMANNS and Miss TERESA WOOD.

TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,)—ROBERTO, Brooklyn Academy.

FRIDAY—Last night (positively) of LUCRETIA BORGIA.

On Friday evening the grand romantic symphony, entitled THE SAILOR'S DREAM, composed by Sig. P. Brignoli, will be performed under his immediate direction.

SATURDAY—Grand Farewell Matinee—ROBERTO.

Seats for Wednesday and Friday evenings can now be had at the box office, Academy; Macoy's, No. 114 and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Positively last night of the
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 19, 1868, at 8 P. M.,
First appearance of the world-renowned German basso,
HERR JOSEPH HERMANS.
The popular premiere danseuse, Miss TERESA WOOD.
Positively the only night of Meyerbeer's immortal masterwork,
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Miss McCULLOCH, BRIGNOLI, LORINI, HERMANS and Miss TERESA WOOD, NICOLAO.

Seats can be secured at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York, and at the box-office, Brooklyn Academy of Music.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..............Lessee and Director
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS OF
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
as arrangements have been completed for the early production of
LA BELLE HELENE.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST TIME.
THE GRAND DUCHESS THIS EVENING,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS
and
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT ONE.
Saturday Evening next,
M. LA ROCHE'S BENEFIT,
L'AVENTURIERE AND LA GRAMMAIRE.
Saturday Evening next, THE GRAND DUCHESS
At the Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 18, 1868,
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
PET OF THE PETTICOATS AND FAMILY JARS.
MISS LOTTA AS PAUL AND LADY LARAGAN.

STEINWAY HALL.
SIXTH GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT.
THURSDAY, MARCH 19,
Mendelssohn's greatest work,
ELIJAH,
with the following eminent artists:
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mrs. EMELINE REED,
Mrs. E. H. JANES,
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. F. N. SCOTT,
Mr. HENRY TUCKER.
GRAND CHORUS OF 300 VOICES.
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS! (WITH music.) THURSDAY EVENING, March 19, large Hall Cooper Union: Mrs. Jenny E. Garrison, Miss J. C. Clarke, Mrs. J. E. Frobisher, Miss Minnie Barton, Prof. Amos Spencer, Messrs. Augustus Waters, J. L. Northam, D. F. Dimon, W. L. Ormsby, Jr., and others. ADMISSION ONLY 10 CTS. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets at Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway; McFarland's, corner 23d-st. and 6th-av.; Hastie's, Broadway; W. K. Wood, No. 1,197 Broadway; J. E. Fox, Room No. 18 Cooper Union and at the door on the evening.

The piano used on this occasion is from the celebrated manufactory of Chickering & Co., New-York.

CONCERT

By the choir of the Fourth Universalist Church, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) corner 5th-av. and 45th-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, assisted by Allen Latham, Jr., and an efficient chorus, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1. May be procured of C. A. Munger, No. 636 Broadway, organist and director.

DRY GOODS.

STRIPED AND
PLAIN TERRYS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
SHADES,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
DIMITIES AND STRIPED TWILLS.
OUR NEW STOCK LOW.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
NOW OPENING,
SPRING STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS, PARASOLS,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

FRIEND PITTS,
LATE BROADWAY AND 9TH-ST.,
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 677 BROADWAY,
NEAR AMITY-ST.

The removed stock, slightly soiled, will be sold at LESS THAN COST PRICES.

Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Small Wares, Combs, Brushes, Kid Gloves, Parasols, &c., &c.

A CROWD AT BOTH STORES.
We are now opening great bargains in
Wet Hosiery, Undergarments, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Fronts, Tape Trimmings, Embroideries, Towels, Illusions, Laces, &c., &c.
To which we call the attention of
STRANGERS AND CUSTOMERS.
RONALDSON & MEARES,
Northwest corner 6th-av. and 19th-st.,
and Nos. 185 8th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices.
W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MADAME FERRERO, NO. 6 LAFAYETTE- place, near Great Jones-st., will open PARIS MILLINERY, on THURSDAY, March 19.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, }
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1868. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, March 23, 1868, for the trucking of all Government Stores within the City of New-York which it may be the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to move, for the period of one year. Proposals must state the price per carman's load of 5 barrels pork, 7 barrels flour, or 1,500 lbs. weight of other goods.

For any distance not exceeding ½ mile.

For any distance exceeding ½ mile, but not exceeding 1 mile.

For any distance exceeding 1 mile, but not exceeding 1½ miles.

For any distance exceeding 1½ miles, but not exceeding 2 miles.

For any distance exceeding 2 miles, but not exceeding 2½ miles.

For any distance exceeding 2½ miles, but not exceeding 3 miles.

Per ½ mile for any distance exceeding 3 miles.

The contractor will be required to perform the work at any time called upon, reasonable notice being given him, at night and upon Sundays when necessary, without any extra compensation, and no extra allowance will be made for any detention in the delivery of stores except when caused by an officer or agent of the Government.

The contractor must be prepared to execute any trucking he may be called upon for by the Quartermaster's Department from and after the 1st day of April, 1868, and must be present in person at all times to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.

No proposal will be considered unless coming from responsible parties, and is accompanied by the guarantees of two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to become security in the sum of $5,000 for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

The United States reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed, "PROPOSALS FOR TRUCKING GOVERNMENT STORES."
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-General and A. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, March 21, 1868, for the construction of sewers in the following locations, to wit:

Specification No. 1.—In 10th-av., between 59th and 61st sts., with branch in 61st-st. Specification No. 2.—In 92-st., between 2d and 4th avs., with branch in 3d-av. Specification No. 3.—In Eldridge, Sheriff and Goerck sts., between Broome and Delancy sts.; in Pitt and Sheriff sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts., and in Norfolk-st., between Stanton and Houston sts. Specification No. 4.—Sewers in 4th-av., from 49th-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 5th-av.; and in Lexington-av., between 54th and 55th sts. Specification No. 5.—Sewer in 129th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Specification No. 6.—Sewers in 2d-av., between 120th and 123d sts.; and in 119th and 121st sts., between 2d and 4th avs. Specification No. 7.—Sewer in 73d-st., between 8th and 10th avs. Specification No. 8.—In Washington-st., between Charlton and King sts.; in Hudson-st., between King and Clarkson sts.; in Dominick-st., between Clark and Varick sts.; and in Clark-st., between Broome and Spring sts. Specification No. 9.—In 58th-st., between Lexington and 7th avs.; and Specification No. 10.—In 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The plans for the above sewers may be seen and specifications and forms for proposals obtained at the office of the Bureau of Sewers.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROB'T L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.

MACHINERY.

BRICK! BRICK!! BRICK!!!

The Empire State Brick Machine in working order, also Peat Machines in operation. Machines, State and County rights, for sale by J. W. GREGORY, No. 3 Rector-st., New-York.

GENERAL INVITATION.—PERSONS IN- terested in the economical generation of steam are invited to witness a series of experiments to be made on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The performance will commence at ten minutes before 8 precisely. Seats are secured until the end of the first act, which terminates at five minutes past 8. It is hoped that this notice will prevent disappointment and loss of seats.

ROSEDALE

will be acted
EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL APPOINTMENTS,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
AND THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.
Doors open at 7½.

THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS AND FAMILY JARS at PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
Miss LOTTA as PAUL and LADY LARAGAN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...........................Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION
OF WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS!
First Week in America of
MR. R. B. WILLIAMS,
THE GREATEST OF ENGLISH JESTERS.
Engaged in London expressly for the New-York Circus.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU,
And the entire force of
DARING RIDERS AND ACROBATS
Comprised in the Unequaled New-York Circus Troupe,
IN BRILLIANTLY DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

STEINWAY HALL.
OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERTS,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 20,
and a GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, MARCH 21.
Ole Bull will be assisted by the following talent:
Mme. VARIAN HOFFMAN, Soprano,
Signor SEVERINI, Tenor,
(who has kindly consented to sing at the concerts of his illustrious countryman,)
Mr. POLLAK, Baritone,
MR. EDWARD HOFFMAN,
The Eminent Pianist and Composer.
Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Admission to Matinee $1. No extra charge for reserved seats.
Tickets and reserved seats can be had at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's music-store, and at No. 112 Broadway.
F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

NATIONAL HALL, HARLEM.
MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S READINGS,
this EVENING at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME:

1. Scenes from Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."
2. "David Copperfield's Courtship and Marriage."
3. Scott's "Death of Marmion."
4. "Mr. Winkle's Midnight Adventure."

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 129 FIFTH-AV., (near 20th-st.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NO- tice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from 1st-avenue to East River.

2. For building sewers in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets; Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; Avenue A, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

3. For building sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

4. For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

1. Both sides of Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from First-avenue to the East River; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-fourth-street.

2. Both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street; also, both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River; also, the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and both sides of One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, from Second to Fourth avenues; also, both sides of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to New-avenue, east, and both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, the west side of Fourth-avenue, and the east side of New-avenue, east, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to one Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.

3. All the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-ninth and Ninety-third streets and the Fourth and Fifth avenues: also all the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-seventh and Eighty-fifth streets, and Fourth-avenue and the East River.

4. Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 10, 1868.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1868.

Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.
N16law6mW* DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HASLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 13, South 6th-st., in the City Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 1st day of June next.

Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.
n.20-law6mW* SOLOMON MAHLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE N. WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Potter & Williams, No. 218 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated Feb. 24, 1868.
WALLACE W. WILLIAMS, Executor.
f26-law6mW*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADON SMITH, committee of estate of SIDNEY SMITH, and the said Sidney Smith against JOHN S. KENNY and CATHARINE KENNY, his wife, and others. In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1868, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, through Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, made by Samuel Doughty, City Surveyor, dated May, 1834, and now on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as lot No. 508, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirteenth-street, distant one hundred and ninety-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue B, thence westerly along the northerly side of Thirteenth-street twenty-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Avenue B one hundred and three feet and three inches to the middle line of the block between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, thence easterly along said middle line of the block and parallel with Thirteenth-street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Avenue B one hundred and three feet three inches to the place of beginning.
SAMUEL F. BARGER, Referee.
LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1868.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY and County of New-York.—HENRY A. WILMERDING, Henry L. Hoguet, Anthony Hoguet, Robert J. Hoguet, Charles Vannier and George C. Eyland, plaintiffs, against ALEXANDER DARDONVILLE and Hippolyte Dardonville, defendants. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Chambers-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars, ninety-two cents, with interest from the 13th day of February, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 17, 1868.
D. & T. McMAHON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City, County and State of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1868.
D. & T. McMAHON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh18-law6wW*

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—WEDNESDAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.
G. L. Fox's Great Comic Pantomime entitled
HUMPTY DUMPTY, | MATINEE
HUMPTY DUMPTY, | TO-DAY AT 1½
HUMPTY DUMPTY, | AND TO-NIGHT.

The funniest pantomime. The best ballet. The loveliest spectacle ever exhibited in New-York. Crowded audiences, and throngs turned away. Uproarious fun, delightful singing and general enthusiasm.

G. L. FOX.........................as.........................CLOWN.

Hundreds nightly find themselves unable to secure even standing room. It costs nothing extra to secure seats, and many vexatious disappointments and delays may be thus avoided.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager............WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7¾ AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 11 O'CLOCK.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE NEW FAIRY BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA,
HOUSES NIGHTLY OVERFLOWING
WITH THE MOST CRITICAL AUDIENCES
To witness the
GRANDEST PRODUCTION YET OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868,
will be presented for the 62d time,
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S VERY RENOWNED AND ONLY GRAND
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
The piece concludes with an
ASTONISHING TRANSFORMATION,
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
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ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

An Orderly and Creditable Celebration Parade of Military and Civic Societies—Social Gatherings in the Evening.

The morning broke rather gloomily, and the cloudy sky and northeast wind seemed to betoken that St. Patrick's day would be, as it has so often been heretofore, a stormy one. The sturdy sons of St. Patrick, however, were not to be daunted by the threatening appearance of the skies, and, at a very early hour, troops of them arrayed in their neat black uniforms, with the shamrock conspicuously displayed, wended their way to the various rendezvous. In the City Hall Park, and at numerous other points where a good view could be obtained of the procession, crowds began to congregate as early as 10 o'clock, although it was well known that the procession could not possibly reach the Park much before 1. The Police authorities bearing in mind the unfortunate occurrences of the preceding anniversary of the day, had stationed a large portion of their force along the route to be taken by the procession, while several hundred men were held in reserve, and so distributed that their services could be brought into requisition at any point in a very short period.

The special aids reported to Grand Marshal PATRICK MCGOVERN at 8:30 o'clock, and soon afterward the various societies commenced to assemble in Second-avenue, and to take up the positions designated by the Grand Marshal. The place of honor was given to the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New-York, who formed in Tenth-street, with the right resting on Second-avenue. Then came the various other societies in the order designated in the programme. Shortly before noon the sun shone forth brilliantly and gave promise of as bright a day as the most ardent lover of St. Patrick could desire. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, with band playing and colors flying, marched up, and having passed the right of the procession, the line of march was taken down Second-avenue to Second-street, through Second-street to the Bowery, and down the Bowery and Chatham-street to the east gate of the Park.

The streets through which the procession passed had been rendered tolerably clean for the occasion, though a few hundred more loads of dirt might have been carted off them without detriment to anybody. The sidewalks were lined with well-dressed people, and every window, door-step and not a few housetops, were crowded with sight-seers. The Bridget of every household within a day's march of the City had, of course, a holiday, for no Irish-born female citizen can be expected to work on St. Patrick's Day. The Bridgets, therefore, formed a very large portion of the sight-seers. Many of them had evidently come in from the country, and, gorgeously appareled and very hot, they stood at street-corners, on stoops, on carts and anywhere else they could obtain a footing, to wait patiently for many hours until the procession came in view. Small sons of St. Patrick, in very dirty clothes and with still dirtier faces, armed with small green flags on which the sunburst and Irish lyre were conspicuously displayed, also formed noticeable objects among the lookers-on, and helped to swell the multitude that had gathered to do honor to St. Patrick.

At precisely 12:55 o'clock a discharge from the artillery stationed in the Park announced that the procession was in sight. The Mayor, who is ever punctual to a moment, preceded by his Marshal-at-Arms and accompanied by his trusty and well-beloved councillors—the members of the Common Council—took his stand in front of the City Hall. The Park at this time was densely crowded, and it required a very strong force of Police to keep the way clear for the procession. The steps of the City Hall, the balcony in front of the Governor's room, and every window from which a view of the procession could be obtained, were crowded. Small boys with strong legs and no fear of tearing their pants had climbed every available tree in the Park, and from these "coins of vantage" viewed the procession at their ease.

At 1 o'clock the head of the procession entered the Park, and the Grand Marshal rode up and took his place beside the Mayor. First came the Sixty-ninth Regiment, looking and marching well. Then the time-honored Orders of Ancient Hibernians of New-York and Brooklyn. These were followed by the 'Longshoremen's, St. Bridget's, Quarrymen's and other Benevolent Societies, and after them came the various Temperance Societies—some twenty in all. With several of the Societies were carriages, in which were distinguished guests, who had been invited to take part in the celebration of the day. Many of the Societies bore banners and emblems of really beautiful design, and being accompanied by good bands of music and preceded by Marshals as fine as gold lace, cocked hats and plumes could make them, they presented an imposing appearance. The procession, which was over three miles in length, took just one hour and ten minutes in passing through the Park. It included twenty-five societies, and compared favorably with the processions of past years, both in appearance and numbers.

After clearing the Park the procession passed up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, and after marching round and saluting WASHINGTON'S statue, passed down Fourteenth-street to Seventh-avenue, up Seventh-avenue to Twenty-third-street, thence to First-avenue, down First-avenue to Eighth-street, and through Eighth-street to Cooper Institute, where it was dismissed.

Officer COWAN and WILKINSON, of the City Hall Police, arrested JAMES WILSON, JOHN SMITH and WM. H. MARKS in the crowd watching the procession passing through the Park. When the prisoners were arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, the officers stated that each of the accused had been detected in an attempt to pick pockets, but they had failed to secure the attendance of the complainants owing to the crowd and confusion. All three were remanded by the magistrate as they were represented to be professionals.

SUBURBAN CELEBRATIONS.

In Brooklyn the day was duly honored. A procession formed on Park avenue, right resting on Clinton-avenue, shortly after 10 o'clock, when the line of march was taken up in the following order: Grand Marshal WM. CODY and aids on horseback, and officers of the Irish societies in carriages. F. M. No. 2 T. A. B.; St. James R. C. B. S.; No. 1 F. M. T. A. B. S.; F. M. T. A. B. S. No. 7; St. Ann's R. C. T. A. B. S.; Assumption R. C. T. A. B. S.; Laborer's Union B. S.; St. Patrick's R. C. T. A. B. S. This comprised all the societies, numbering about 5,000 members, each organization being preceded by a band of music. There was no military display, as on several former occasions, the officers and members belonging to the societies having resolved to participate with the citizens. The route of the procession was through Hudson-avenue to Front-street, Jay-street to Myrtle-avenue, Hudson-avenue to De-Bevoise-street, Fulton-avenue to the City Hall, where, shortly after noon, they were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council; thence to Court-street, Hamilton-avenue, Columbia-street to Woodhull, Hicks to Atlantic-street, Classon-avenue to Myrtle-avenue to Washington Park, where the procession was reviewed and dismissed. In the evening the nineteenth annual dinner of St. Patrick's Society was given at Sawyer's Assembly Rooms, in Fulton-avenue, and St. Patrick's Club gave a grand ball at Gothic Hall.

In the absence of any street pageant in the Eastern District of Brooklyn the different Catholic Churches were largely attended, the day being observed as a great church festival. Father MCDONALD'S Church, Remsen and Leonard streets, was densely crowded. The pastor celebrated a solemn High Mass, Rev. Mr. SHANLEY assisting as Deacon, and Rev. HERMAN SCHAPPS as Sub-Deacon. At the conclusion of the imposing ceremonies Father MCDONALD eloquently addressed the congregation on the lessons of the day. He thought parade and pomp somewhat out of place when many noble sons of St. Patrick were wasting away their lives in British dungeons. He thought the day one of sorrow and tribulation, and hoped that his people, instead of spending it in frivolous dissipation, would pray God to give them strength to cast off their yokes. After the singing of the favorite Irish air "The Harp that once thro' Tara's Halls," the large congregation retired.

In Jersey City and Hoboken the day was celebrated by a parade of several of the civic societies of the two cities, but was not so generally participated in as last year. The procession formed on Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, and marched in the following order: Cordon of Police, under command of Aid MANN; band; St. Patrick's T. A. B. Society of the Church of the Immaculate; drum corps; Cadets of Temperance; band; St. Peter's Temperance Benevolent Society; band; St. Mary's Temperance Society, of Hoboken. The procession numbered about four hundred and fifty persons, and with their banners, flags and quiet deportment, presented a fine appearance. The route of march was through the principal streets of Jersey City and Hoboken. In both Cities they were reviewed by the City authorities. The Longshoremen, instead of parading, appropriated the money it would have cost to charitable purposes. In the evening the Friendly Sons of Ireland celebrated the event by a supper at Taylor's Hotel.

There was no parade in Newark yesterday, but instead, in commemoration of the day, Farmers' Mass was sung at the Cathedral in the morning at 9 o'clock, and Father MCQUAIDE delivered a farewell address, he being about to take charge of the new See of Rochester, recently established by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY.

Dedication of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The announcement that St. Patrick's Cathedral was to be dedicated yesterday morning, attracted a large audience at the edifice, all the pews being occupied, also a number of chairs which were provided for the temporary accommodation of the worshipers. The Cathedral, it may be remembered, was burned down late on a Saturday night about two years ago, and now presents much the same appearance as before the disaster. Of course the fittings and ornamentation, which are all new, give to the interior aspect of the edifice a freshness such as is expected to be found on the occasion of a dedication. The altar, the pulpit and the episcopal throne are excellent specimens of workmanship. Yesterday the altar was profusely but tastefully decorated with flowers, which added largely to the effect of the impressive scene which greeted the eyes of the congregation as they entered the sacred portals. There was a large attendance of the clergy, and they formed a very imposing procession from the residence of the priesthood in Mulberry-street to the Cathedral. Among them were observed Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, Bishop Bacon, of Portland, Rev. Father Starrs, Rev. Father McNeirney, Rev. Father McGraw, Rev. Dr. McSweeney, Rev. Mr. Quinn, of St. Peters; Rev. Fathers Fonday and Schneider, of the Redemptionist Order; Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Dominicans; Rev. Father Hecker, of the Paulists; Rev. Fathers McMahon, Farrell, Dupresse and Daly, of the Jesuits' Church, Sixteenth-street; Aubril, of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, and a host of others. When the procession entered the Church it passed down the centre aisle out of the grand front entrance (the clergy chanting appropriate psalms) and passed around the church, the Archbishop sprinkling the walls with holy water as he passed along. The following was the order of procession: 1. Master of Ceremonies and assistants. 2. Cross-bearer. 3. A train of acolytes in red cassocks and white surplice. 4. Priests of the archdiocese, two an two, in cassock and surplice. 5. Right Rev. Dr. BACON, Bishop of Portland, in crochet, surplice and beretta. 6. Archdiocesal cross-bearer. 7. Rev. Father STARRS, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, habited in a golden cope, and acting as assistant celebrant. 8. Deacon and Sub-Deacon of the Mass. 9. Most Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, vested in full pontificals, carrying his crozier of episcopal office, and supported on either side by his deacons of honor, Rev. Fathers QUINN and PRESTON. 10. Attendant acolytes in white cassock and surplice. 11. Incense bearer and aspergum bearer.

The procession returned through the front entrance in the same order, and passed down the main aisle to the altar, when the services of the day proceeded. The musical part of the services was very elaborate and exquisite. The soloists were; First Soprano, Mme. CHOME; second soprano, Mme. GROSS; contralto, Miss WERNER; tenor, HENRY SCHMITZ; basso, J. H. LOHST, assisted by a selected chorus of thirty-four other churches. The performance of the day was SCHMITZ'S grand installation mass, and it was rendered in grand style, the strains of vocal and instrumental music filling the vast space of the Cathedral with melody most enchanting. Rev. Father SCHNEIDER preached a discourse on the life and works of St. Patrick, in which he alluded to the number of monasteries the Saint had instituted, the churches he had started, and gave a rapid review of all his doings and endurances from the time when he was sold as a slave till that of his death. He concluded by praising the style in which the Cathedral was restored, and admiring the order of the ceremony of dedication. The service throughout was very imposing, and lasted from 10:30 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M. The Cathedral was rebuilt under the direction of HENRY ENGLEBERT, architect, and the work done as follows: Mason work, Patrick O'Brien; carpenter work, Wm. J. O'Conner; plastering and ornamental work, Patrick Foley; painting, Hearne & Brescoe; grand altar, Fisher & Bird; side altars and screens, Smith & Crane; gas fixtures, Stephen Philbin; plumbing, Philbur & Quinn. Building Committee—Patrick Dolan, John Kelly, John McKeoff. General Superintendent, D. Carolin.

Banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick.

The Seventh annual banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick took place at the Astor House last evening. The banquet-hall was appropriately decorated with the Irish flag, the Stars and Stripes and figures of St. Patrick. About two hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. Mr. JOHN MITCHELL presided, having on his right Judge CONNOLLY and on his left Rev. J. BARRY. Among the distinguished guests present were Capt. W. F. Lyons, Judge Quinn, J. H. Harnett, Esq., Rev. Dr. O'Leary, Dr. Dwyer, Algernon S. S. Sullivan, Rev. Dr. Burtsell, Barney Williams, Judge Curtiss, Mr. Peter Mitchell and J. J. Treynor.

The good things provided by the Messrs. STETSON, having been partaken of,

Mr. MITCHELL said that they had met not entirely and solely to enjoy themselves, but to celebrate the anniversary of that great Saint who brought Christianity to Ireland, and also to promote kindly relations between Irishmen and among all others, no matter what their nation or their belief. This he understood to be the creed of the Knights of St. Patrick. There is here, he said, a little segment of Irish soil in which is growing a shamrock that impregnates the very air we breathe. [A shamrock was here exhibited.] There is something touching in the sight of this. It recalls many a landscape familiar to our boyhood, many a field and hillside where we played. Referring to the piece of soil containing the Shamrock, he said it must be remembered that the whole of Ireland belonged to the Queen of Great Britain; every inch of the soil was her property, and therefore he was afraid that the bringing over to America of even this small piece of Ireland would be considered a partial dismemberment of the Empire. [Laughter.] The time is, however, coming, he said, when Ireland will be delivered, but it must be by good steady purpose, wisely, cautiously and prudently wrought. [Cheers.]

Mr. MITCHELL then offered as the first regular toast, "The American Republic and its Chief Magistrate, the President of the United States."

This was responded to by J. H. HARNETT, Esq., who, after referring to the glorious future before this country, and the fact that on her hospitable shores most of the Irish exiles had been sheltered, said to her Chief Magistrate, whoever he may be, all honor is due; no one had yet sat in the Presidential chair that had not done honor to it, and he believed that none had occupied it with a more religious desire to peform his duties than ANDREW JOHNSON. The President is now placed in a position that none of his predecessors have ever occupied. It is to be hoped that out of the trial to which he will shortly be subjected, he will come unscathed.

The secretary of the Association then read letters from President JOHNSON, Gov. FENTON, Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, Gen. R. E. LEE, Mayor HOFFMAN and BRYAN LAWRENCE, regretting their inability to accept the invitations tendered them to be present at the banquet.

The second toast was "The Festival of St. Patrick; a bond of Union for Irishmen from Pole to Pole," which was responded to by Capt. W. F. LYONS.

The President announced that a dispatch had just been received from the Knights of St. Patrick of Chicago, wishing them fraternal greeting. To this an answer was returned consisting of two words—"Union and Regeneration."

"Civil and Religious Liberty, the best guarantees of human happiness" was the next toast, and was responded to by Rev. Dr. O'LEARY, who argued that no people should be restrained in their political aspirations, and that happiness without liberty is impossible. He declared that if Ireland looked for liberty she must defend herself alone; that she needed neither help nor sympathy from this or any other country, and that if his audience called themselves Knights of St. Patrick they should show their knighthood by sacrificing their personality for the regeneration of their native country. They must not imagine that anything was to result from speechifying. There had been enough of that. Action was the word, and by that alone could the liberty of Ireland be regained. The occupation of Canada, he thought, was one of the first things to be attained, and was one which, in his opinion, was quite feasible.

In response to the last toast—"The Ladies"—Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN made a humorous speech. The company did not disperse until a late hour.

Banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, to the number of 100 or more, celebrated the birth-day anniversary of their patron saint by a banquet at Delmonico's, and if ST. PATRICK was an epicure, his shade must have contemplated the entertainment with peculiar satisfaction, for a more sumptuous feast has seldom been spread before a convivial party at that celebrated resort. Among the prominent gentlemen present were Judge DALY, Judge JONES, Judge BARRETT, Comptroller CONNOLLY, Hons. THOS. MURPHY, MATHIAS JARVIS, DANIEL DOUGHERTY of Philadelphia, A. OAKEY HALL, J. H. CHOATE, and many others. Judge BRADY, the newly-elected President of the society, presided, and by his readiness, tact, and good humor, contributed greatly to the pleasure of the entertainment. After some two hours spent in discussing the varied bill of fare, the President inaugurated the mental feast by a brief speech, in which, after a few preliminary remarks, he said it was the base of the organization of the Sons of ST. PATRICK that they met for social purposes only. No politics entered into their festivities. Different sects came together harmoniously within its folds. They were there to-night to greet Ireland—not through her tears, but through her smiles, [applause,] and to welcome the "beaded bubbles winking at the brim" as the harbingers of brotherly love, of mirth, of wit and eloquence; and they must be excused for keeping in view the song of the poet:

"Some say we were not born to sit," &c.

The President closed by announcing the first of the following regular toasts:

1. *St. Patrick's Day*—The hills and dales of Erin come to our memories, and we fold the Shamrock close to our heart.
2. *The United States*—A glorious Confederation—may it be perpetual.
3. *Ireland*—The genius of her sons is radiant in every clime, and she binds them to her by a love which no prosperity can conquer, no adversity change.
4. *The Army and Navy*—In this Republic the advance guard, to hold the enemy in check till the coming of the people.
5. *The City of New-York*—The great Cosmopolitan Metropolis of the world.

> "Where'er we roam, whatever realms we see,
> Our hearts untraveled fondly turn to thee!"

6. *Our Sister Societies*—Designed for noble objects, we greet their representatives with pride.
7. *Woman*—"Thou art a golden sentence, writ by thy maker."

Judge DALY being called on to respond to the first toast, said that he had spoken so many times to this toast that he really did not know what to say. Like the actor who had sung a song one hundred nights, he would say that he had sang it so often that he had forgotten it. [Laughter.] He related the story of St. Patrick enticing the last snake in Ireland into a box through a wager of a bottle of whisky, which was received with rapturous applause. He said there were other St. Patricks besides those from which this society derived its name, there was an English St. Patrick and a French St. Patrick, whom he hoped would be properly attended to by the representatives of those countries present. He related the story of an Irishman and his wife who attended a lecture by Rev. Dr. CAHILL at the Academy of Music. After listening some time to the lecture, the old Irishman turned to his wife and said, "Well, Molly, what do you think of it?" "Think of it," said she, "why I've been listening over an hour, and the divil of a word have I heard about old Ireland yet." [Laughter.] He proposed to do what Dr. CAHILL did not do on that occasion, and read a few lines about old Ireland from his friend on the right—Miles O'Reilly—who was too hoarse to read them himself. He closed by reading "Blessing the Shamrock," by Miles O'Reilley.

After the applause that had greeted the reading of the poem had subsided, the President introduced the second regular toast, with a most eloquent encomium upon the United States as the land of his birth and the country above all others to which its citizens, whether native or adopted, should devote their love and patriotism. He said he loved Ireland as a memory, but his love for the United States was an active, ever present and enduring sentiment and passion, and any man who would not rise and give three cheers in response to the toast he was about to announce was a traitor and a coward. He offered "The United States." The entire audience rose and gave three cheers, when the President called upon JNO. FOWLER, Jr., to respond, which he did briefly and very appropriately.

The fourth toast, to the Army and Navy, was responded to by Gen. BUTTERFIELD, who thanked the audience, and said, that in view of the eloquence of an O'Connell and an Emmett in the past, and of a Daly and a Dougherty in the present, he felt that the best thing he could do would be to fall back upon the example of his worthy commander, Gen. GRANT, who never said anything. [Applause.] He would therefore content himself with offering a toast:

"The private soldier, upon whose bayonet rests the tree of the Republic, and from whose branches are plucked the laurels that adorn the brow of the commander." [Applause."]

He called upon Miles O'Reilly to respond.

Mr. HALPIN responded in an eloquent tribute to the private soldiers of the army, whose heroism and gallantry it had been his fortune to witness in the late war. He felt that justice had not been done to the private soldiers in the army, and he was painfully conscious of his inability to give them the full meed of praise which they so richly deserved. [Applause.]

The fifth toast was responded to in a characteristic and witty speech by A. OAKEY HALL, and our sister Societies found spokesmen in Mr. WALKER, of St. George's Society; Mr. BERKMAN, of St. Nicholas; Mr. JOHNSTON, of St. Andrews, and Mr. CHOATE, of the New-England. The latter gentleman making a very happy and telling speech, which drew three cheers from the audience at its close.

The last toast was responded to with good taste and propriety by Judge GEO. C. BARRETT.

The entertainment was enlivened with excellent orchestra music, and with songs from Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. THOMAS.

During the festivities the President read telegrams purporting to come from the Tycoon of Japan, from Count BISMARCK and from DANIEL DREW, the "Exile of New-Jersey." The letter read as follows:

HOBOKEN, Tuesday night.

Sorry I can't come. BRADY as President is willing but as Judge has a delicacy about dissolving injunctions. My cravat is firm although my stock is a little limp. I give you a toast:

New-Jersey and Old Ireland—Exponents of immigration and emigration under difficulties.

Yours, in a den of lions,
DANIEL.

Shamrock Banquet.

The St. Patrick anniversary was duly celebrated by the members of the Shamrock Association at the Brevoort House, corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue. The banquet was abundant and substantial, and mirth and song, with a short speech or two on the virtue's of Ireland's patron saint, filled up the measure of the night's enjoyment.

Social Celebration.

A very sensible way of celebrating St. Patrick's Day in the evening, was that adopted by the party who managed the exercises at Oriental Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton streets. Mr. WILLIAM SKIDDY WOOD, A. M., delivered a lecture on "St. Patrick," and subsequently there were recitations, singing, music on the harp, bagpipes and dulcimer. The admission fee was 10 cents, and all present appeared as if they had the worth of their money in pure delight.

A SLANDER SUIT.

The Dean-Boker Sensation Revived—Mrs. Dean Sues Moses S. Beach, Late of the New-York "Sun" Newspaper for Alleged Slander—$50,000 Damages Claimed.

Mary Anna Dean vs. Moses S. Beach.—The plaintiff in this case is the daughter of the late Mr. Boker, the Fifth-avenue millionaire, the lady whose marriage with her father's coachman, John Dean, some years since, created such a sensation in fashionable circles in New-York. She now brings suit in the City Court of Brooklyn before Judge THOMPSON and a jury to recover damages in the sum of $50,000 for alleged injuries to her character caused by the publication of the following in the New-York *Sun* newspaper on the 25th of March, 1867, the defendant then being the proprietor of the paper.

"THE DEAN-BOKER MARRIAGE.—The Washington *Intelligencer*, of Saturday, under the heading of 'A Mournful Tragedy,' has the following:

'Some years ago the fashionable world of Gotham was startled from its proprieties at the announcement in gossipping circles, and shortly afterward in the sensational papers, that Minnie Boker, the youthful daughter of Mr. Boker, the millionaire, had, in an evil hour, become enamored of her father's coachman and consented to a secret marriage. The foolish attachment became known to the father when too late to remedy, and he subsequently disowned the foolish and erring child. Having carried off, with her father's consent, all her jewelry and personal effects, she was enabled to set her husband up in business—in a restaurant, we believe. 'Love in a cottage' went on smoothly until Mr. Boker died, and it was found that he had not forgiven his daughter, and, as a consequence, had not willed one cent of his immense possessions to her. Mr. Dean, the 'coachman husband,' had a change come o'er the spirit of his dreams.' In the marriage he evidently had an eye to the main chance—the money-bags of his father-in-law, and these failing in their fruition, his love for 'Minnie' waned, chilled, till coldness begat neglect, neglect brought forth weeping appeals from the youthful victim; weeping appeals from the victim of a romantic attachment begat abuse from the husband, and thus in the struggle and turmoil of life Dean and his wife were lost to public view, and the story which had excited all Gotham became a part of the dim past. A subsequent act in the domestic tragedy has just transpired in this goodly City, which we will briefly relate. A gentleman of our City, who spends considerable time in alleviating the suffering and want of the lower strata of human society, was, some weeks ago, called upon to help a woman in the lower depths of privation and in a personal interview with her, although the being before him was dressed in the scanty, ragged and coarse garbs of squalid poverty, and although her breath reeked with the fumes of villainous liquor, yet there was that in her manners, her language and her tone which surely indicated that she had moved in higher circles, and that she had been familiar with a virtuous life. An examination revealed the sad fact that the degraded and poverty-stricken being before him was the once celebrated Minnie Boker; that, abused, beaten and starved by her husband, she was finally compelled to leave him, and alas for human nature, to drown her grief and sorrow in liquor. The sympathies of the gentleman were aroused, and he made temporary provision for her, and afterward induced a religious society to take her in charge, and give her a house. Here she remained apparently contented and grateful, for obvious reasons assuming another name, Sarah Miller. About a month ago she told the matron that a female friend had a shawl belonging to her, and that she was going to recover it, and under this plea went out from the house. She was known to have fifty cents with her, given her by a female friend to make some purchases for her. Since then she has not been seen by any one interested in her, but definite rumors have reached them that she has purchased liquors at several low "drunkeries." This and nothing more is said of the saddest event in domestic life. But sorrowful thoughts suggest themselves which are not creditable to human nature. We cannot see that the stern father was justified in any correct principles in thus abandoning a daughter to her fate, which he must have foreseen. We most sincerely trust, for the sake of human nature, that the consciences of the brothers who inherited the immense wealth of Mr. Boker—thus increased by the worse than death of a sister—are daily and nightly agitated, and that they will continue so till they seek out and provide for and save (for who will doubt that she can be saved?) an only sister. X."

The case having been called, Mr. H. C. Place (of counsel for defence) stated that the publication and large circulation of the paper were admitted by the defence, but all malicious intent was denied, the statements having been copied from the *Intelligencer*, (to which paper credit had been given,) as a matter of news.

Ex-Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, (of counsel for defence,) claimed that the publication was malignant, and that the defendant should be held responsible therefor.

The question as to which side should have the affirmative in the case having arisen, considerable argument ensued, but the Court finally decided in favor of plaintiff.

Mr. M. N. McMahon then opened the case on behalf of plaintiff, read the publication, alluded to the magnitude of the case, and claimed that the publication in question was a slander upon the plaintiff and her husband. At the conclusion of his remarks, Ex-Gov. Lowe offered in evidence a copy of an article published in the *Sun* on the 15th of April, 1862, stating, in substance, that Mrs. Dean had been deserted by her husband and her relatives, and was then a pauper in the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island. "*If true*," the article concluded, "she will receive the sympathy of the New-York public, and many friendly hands will be extended for her support." The article further set forth that the statements were given as they had been furnished to the journals, but their correctness was doubted. Then followed some comments alluding to the previous good character of Mr. Dean. Counsel then offered this evidence to show previous malice, and after a brief argument, it was admitted by the Court. The plaintiff then rested.

Mr. Place then opened the case for the defence, and after a few prefatory remarks, claimed that no testimony had been offered by the plaintiff as to the damages resulting from this publication. The history of this article, so far as their knowledge of it extended, and so far as he believed, was as follows: In the City of Washington, connected with St. George's Episcopal Church, is a charitable institution called the "Home"—an institution into which are gathered the destitute and homeless, who are cared for and redeemed from the degradation in which they were found. Some time previous to the publication of this original article, a gentleman from the City of Washington applied to the managers of this institution to admit into it a woman whom he represented to be poor, but whom he believed to be worthy, although degraded. He excited the sympathy of the managers, and they received her into the institution. This woman had stated to the gentleman who had made the application, that she was the celebrated Minnie Boker, and had been deserted by her brothers, sisters, friends, &c., and had been driven from home by the brutality of her husband. Consequently she had been compelled to seek charity, had entered into a life of dissipation, and, indeed, the woman who presented herself bore evidence of this terrible fact. After she had been in the institution a short time, her story became more complete, letters having been written to her former friends and brothers in New-York, to which no answers were returned. Finally, the matter was given to some writer for newspapers in Washington, and this article was written up and published in the *Intelligencer*. Within a day or two after the publication of this article in the *Intelligencer*, the night editor of the New-York *Sun*, as is done in every newspaper office in New-York, took the scissors, culled it out and published it—not as an original article, but as a quotation—merely as a matter of news. This was on the 25th of March, 1867, and on the very day it appeared, a friend of the plaintiff in this case presented to the editor of the *Sun* a communication proclaiming the statements in reference to the case as entirely false; which communication was published in a prominent part of the paper on the day following. Counsel would show that about a month after that the *Sun* published another article asserting the falsity of the statements in regard to Mrs. Dean, and that not a word was ever said by plaintiff that the publication was not satisfactory. Mr. Place read a copy of the communication, and closed his remarks by intimating that this action had been brought merely for the profit of the counsel for the plaintiff at defendant's expense. The absence of the plaintiff from the court-room indicated that the suit was not brought to vindicate the character of this woman.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BEACH.

Moses S. Beach was recalled and testified substantially as follows: I am the defendant in the case, and was one of the editors of the *Sun;* I was proprietor of the *Sun* nearly all the time since 1848—about twenty years; I never had any knowledge of this article of 1862 until to-day; at that time my brother had charge of the department from which the article emanated; the first knowledge I had of the article of 1867 was when I saw it on the morning of publication; Mr. Shipman was the night editor at the time; I read the communication, which was subsequently sent in, and gave it in for publication; the Washington *Intelligencer* has the reputation of being very correct; is one of the standard papers of the country; another communication in reference to the matter was made to me by a Mr. Haskett, a lawyer, who said his attention had been called to this previous article, and suggested that some retraction should be made; I replied that a retraction had been made, but he wrote another and I consented to publish it.

Ex-Judge Reynolds read a copy of the communication in question, which was published on the 25th of April following, and which requested papers throughout the country to rest assured that the statements with reference to Mrs. Dean and her husband were false.

Witness resuming—I was not acquainted with the Boker family, or with the Deans; I next heard of the matter last December when I was waited upon in my bath-room where I was taking a bath and served with a very formidable legal paper by a young gentleman; *I was naked at the time, and the water was hot at that!* (Laughter.) Since then I have corresponded with the *National Intelligencer* and Rev. Dr. Lewis, who has charge of this institution in Washington in reference to the case, so that I could ascertain the circumstances.

Ex-Judge Reynolds offered in evidence a paper showing the result of Mr. Beach's inquiries whereupon Ex-Gov. Lowe objected to their admission on the ground that they would bring in the statements of outside parties.

The court ruled that the evidence was not admissible.

Cross-examined by Ex-Gov. Lowe—At the time of the publication of this first article in the month of December, 1862, I was manager of the business department of the paper; I frequently held communication with other managers of the paper, and in fact had a supervision over it; Mr. HASKETT first called my attention to the case when he brought his communication to me, and then stated he would "make the matter right;" he seemed to be in communication with the other parties; from the 10th of June to the 19th of November I was absent from this country; I do not know who were plaintiff's counsel during that time; after the service of the summons and complaint, I sent to Mr. Haskett to know what was the meaning of a suit, supposing that the case had been settled by the publication of the retraction brought by him; my attorneys in this case before the gentlemen who now appear for me, were Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

Re-direct—On receiving this summons I communicated with Mr. Haskett, expressing my surprise that a suit had been commenced; the result was that the papers were to be sent to Judge Beebe, with the view of having the case settled; the next intimation I had of the case was about a month ago, during the last term of this Court, when I saw the announcement in a Brooklyn paper that I was to be tried on the following day for libel; I paid no further attention to the case after I sent the papers to Judge Beebe, and did not know that a suit was pending against me until I saw it in the paper.

Re-cross-examined—My impression was that Beebe, Dean and Donohue were the counsel on the other side when Mr. Haskett called upon me he suggested the name of Judge Beebe, who would see that the matter was set right—that the "case was put where it belonged;" Mr. Haskett, as far as I can recollect, never said anything to me concerning Judge Beebe's connection with the case; Mr. Haskett never gave me any reason why he sent the papers to Judge Beebe.

Mr. G. H. Shipman was next examined, and testified that he cut the article in question from the Washington *Intelligencer* as a matter of news, and caused its publication without Mr. Beach's knowledge.

JOHN DEAN ON THE STAND.

John Dean, husband of plaintiff, was called by Ex-Gov. Lowe, and testified that he first learned of the publication the day after it appeared; he employed Judge Beebe (of Beebe, Dean & Donohue) to bring this suit against Mr. Beach, but as it was not brought, he changed counsel.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Reynolds.—Q.—Did you ever give them a retaining fee? A.—No, Sir.

Ex-Judge Reynolds—Perhaps that was the reason they did not bring the suit. [Laughter.] In answer to a question, witness stated that Mrs. Dean was not present.

Ex-Gov. Lowe inquired of witness as to whether he (counsel) had not asked Mrs. Dean to be present? Mr. Dean replied in the affirmative, whereupon Mr. Lowe remarked that it was more to her honor that she had remained away.

Ex-Judge Reynolds (rather sarcastically) replied that he thought it was.

The case was closed on both sides, and the Court then—at 5¼ o'clock—adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

For plaintiff, Ex-Gov. Lowe and Mr. McMahon; for defence, Ex-Judge Reynolds and H. C. Place.

Lecture Before the Young Men's Christian Association.

Prof. PHILIP SCHAFF delivered a lecture before the Varick-street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, entitled, "Europe and America Compared." The lecturer sketched the leading features of a town in Europe. His description of the contrast between the homes of the rich and those of the poor in Ireland was very striking, and this he attributed in a great degree to misgovernment on the part of England, and in some measure to inherent faults in the Celtic race. He compared the condition of the south and west of Ireland to that of the north, which, he said, was chiefly populated by descendants of Scots, and a thrifty industrious people. These contrasts were mainly attributable to the fact that those of the North were Protestants, while those of the South and West were Catholic. This lethargic condition was also that of the Catholic cantons of Switzerland. The trouble with Ireland was the conflict of race there engendered, and that of religions. He referred to the difficulty of silencing the Irish complaint, now the great problem of British politicians. He thought the only way to do this effectually was to break down the present landed system in such a way as to distribute the land among a greater number of holders. He thought, also, a great source of evil was that of the Established Church in Ireland—a Church which was not that of the people. No American, he said, can blame the Irish people for desiring the destruction of this system. This done, he believed the antagonism between the Churches or sects would cease. The Irish people ought to have free choice as to the religion they choose to adopt and the Church they choose to support. He referred to the emigration to the United States and reflected upon its immensity, in illustration of which he mentioned the fact that in New-York City alone there were 220,000 of the Irish race. The lecturer then proceeded on his route, sketching the leading characteristics, geographical, social and political, of Scotland, England, France, Italy and other European countries in which he journeyed. The learned gentleman was much applauded during his lecture and at its close.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 17—11:15 A. M.

The Money market is firmer, and Consols are higher at 93⅛@93¼ for Money and the account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The market opens dull, and nearly all the articles in the list have materially declined. Erie shares have declined 2½ since the last report in sympathy with the New-York market. The opening price this morning is 45½. Illinois Centrals are dull and prices have declined to 89¼. United States Five-twenties are steady at 72½@72¾ for the old issue.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, March 17.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are steady at 75¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 17—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull and inactive under a more unfavorable trade report, though prices are quotably unaltered. The sales to-day are not likely to exceed 8,000 bales.

Middling Uplands....10⅛@10¼
Middling Orleans....10⅝@10¾

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull and steady. Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal brands. Wheat quiet and steady at 15s. 11d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western.

Corn, 41s. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet. The usual authorities quote this morning as follows: Beef, 118s. ℔ bbl. for extra prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 57s. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 42s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Naval Stores are dull and steady. Oils quiet. Petroleum—Cargoes of Spirits have recently arrived, and sales have been made at 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon of 8 lbs. on the spot. Refined Petroleum is steady. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 17—1:20 P. M.

Consols are easier and are now quoted at 93@93⅛ for money and the account.

American Securities are generally quiet and steady. United States stocks, however, are off a trifle since the opening, and are now quoted at 72@72¼ for the issue of 1862 Coupons.

Erie....45¼
Illinois....89½

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 17—1:20 P. M.

COTTON.—The market is still dull and inactive. Prices are somewhat easier, and American descriptions have fallen off 1-16. The following are the quotations at this hour:

Middling Uplands, on the spot....10⅛d.
Middling Orleans....10⅝d.
Middling Uplands, afloat....10@10⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally dull. Corn has declined to 40s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat has declined to 14s. 1d. ℔ cental for No. 2 Red Western; California Wheat is quiet and unchanged. Oats are firmer and have advanced 1d. ℔ bushel, and are all now quoted at 4s. 2d. for American. Barley quiet at 5s. 5d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 48s. ℔ 504 lbs Canadian.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is firmer, and Beef and Pork are higher. Pork, 78s. ℔ bbl. for New Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 119s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Cheese is steady at 54s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American Produce is quiet and without quotable change.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, March 17.

PETROLEUM—The market is steady at 43 francs 50 centimes ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 17—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93@93¼ for money and account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds....72
Illinois Central Railway Shares....89½
Erie Railway Shares....45¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, March 17—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 17—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands to arrive and in port....10⅛d.
Middling Orleans....10⅝d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns is dull.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS—The markets are unchanged in tone and quotations.

PRODUCE—Tallow has declined to 44s. ℔ cwt. for American. Spirits Petroleum was quoted to-day at 1s. 2d. Refined Petroleum steady at 1s. 3d. Sugar, 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Cakes have advanced to £10 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong. Other quotations unchanged.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, March 17—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed active and prices advanced 1f.; Standard White, 44f.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 17.

FLOUR dull at $8@$9 for low grades to choice Spring Extra. WHEAT dull at $2 03 for No. 1, and $1 93@$1 93½ for No. 2. CORN—New at 81½c.; No. 1 84½c.@85c. OATS dull at 56½c.@56¾c. for Winter receipts, and 57c.@58½c. for fresh receipts. RYE more active at $1 65@$1 66 for No. 1. BARLEY firm at $2 25@$2 30 for No. 2; Rejected quiet at $1 95@$2. PORK dull; Rumps, $18. Sweet Pickled HAMS 14½c. CUMBERLAND MIDDLES 11c. loose. Country Kettle LARD, 14¾c. DRESSED HOGS dull at $8@$9. LIVE HOGS less active, and declined 30c.@25c.; sales at $7 60@$8 for common; $8 12½@$8 50 for medium to fair, $9@$9 37½ for good to choice. BEEF CATTLE quiet at $8 12½@$8 60 for good to choice shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 21 Dressed Hogs, 900 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 17.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middlings, 23c.@23½c. FLOUR firm at $7 12½@$8 50 for Superfine; $9 50 for Extra; $10@$11 for Double Extra; $12@$14 25 for Treble Extra to Fancy. WHEAT firm at $2 60@2 70 for Prime to Choice Winter and Spring, and $2 05@$2 12½ for Prime to Fancy. CORN quiet and unchanged at 87c.@90c. for Shelled, and 78c.@80c. for Ear. OATS quiet and unchanged at 70c.@73c.; Choice, for seed, 72c.@74c. BARLEY steady at $2 65 for Choice Spring. RYE steady at $1 70. PORK quiet at $23 75@$24. BULK MEATS are in better demand; sales 100,000 lbs. loose Rib Sides, at Rock Island, at 11c. BACON dull at 10½c.@11c. for Shoulders; 14c. for Clear Sides, and 17c. for choice sugar-cured Hams. LARD firm at 14¼c.@15c. CATTLE are in good demand at $4 50@$8, gross. SHEEP, $2@$5 50 ℔ head. RECEIPTS—800 bbls. Flour, 2,600 bushels Wheat, 2,400 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 17.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT held at $2 50 for No. 1 Winter; the demand was light. CORN advancing and in good demand at 86c. for Ear and 88c. for Shelled. RYE, $1 75. BARLEY scarce: choice Fall will bring $2 75. COTTON dull and nominal; held at 23c. TOBACCO steady and in good demand. PROVISIONS quiet but firm. MESS PORK, $24. BULK MEATS, 10c.@12c. BACON—11c. for Shoulders; 13c. for Sides; 14c. for Clear Rib, and 14½c. for Clear Sides; there was but little demand. The BULK MEATS and BACON rates are nominal. LARD quiet, and saleable at 15c.; held higher. SUGAR CURED HAMS, 17½c.@18c. Gold, 138¾. The *Price Current* will publish an interesting statement to-morrow regarding the amount of Hogs packed last year, and statistics pertaining to the difference in increase and decrease.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 17.

COTTON quiet at 25c.@25½c. PETROLEUM active, but not so firm; sales 3,000 bbls. Refined in bond at 24½c.@24¾c., and 1,000 bbls. Crude at 16c. FLOUR dull, with small sales of Superfine at $7 75@$8 25; Extras at $8 75@$10 00; Northwestern Extra Family, $10 00@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. $11 00@$12 25. WHEAT held firmly; Red, $2 60@$2 65; White, $3 00@$3 25. RYE—Sales of 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania at $1 78@$1 80. CORN dull, with small sales Yellow at $1 18. OATS at 82c.@83c. MESS PORK $25 00@$25 50. LARD 16c.@16½c. TALLOW 11½c.@11¾c.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 17.

The FLOUR market is quiet to-day and there is no change to report; sales 700 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White and $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. The market for WHEAT is dull and there were no sales. CORN moderately active; sales 400 bushels at $1 25. Nothing doing in other grains. CORN-MEAL—The market is firm at $3 75 ℔ 100 lbs. MILL FEED—The market is steady at $36 for Shorts, and $41@$42 for Sniptstuffs ℔ ton.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 17.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive. CORN scarce and firm; sales 3,700 bushels old at $1 12, in store; one car white at $1 13½, in store; one car new at $1 12, on the track. RYE—the market is bare. OATS are nominal at 77c. for Western, in store. BARLEY dull; sales 6,000 bushels at $2 19@$2 14, in store. MESS PORK dull at $24 50. LARD dull at 16c.@16½c. SEEDS steady at $7.75 for Medium Clover; $2 65@$2 75 for Timothy; Flaxseeds are nominal at $2 50.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 17.

TOBACCO firm; sales 157 hhds. Lugs to retailers, $15@$22 75; Hart County Bright Leaf, $44 50. COTTON, 23c.@23½c. Superfine Flour, $8 50@$8 75. WHEAT $2 55@$2 60. OATS, in bulk, 70c. CORN—Shelled, 76c.@78c.; Ear, 75c. in bulk. LARD—$15c.@15½c. MESS PORK, $24. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. BACON—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, March 17.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 735 head; the market was depressed, and some grades declined 50c. ℔ cwt.; sales of Extra at $13 75@$14, first quality at $12 50@$13 25, second quality at $11 50@$12, third quality at $9 50@$11. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,517 head; sales at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb. VEAL CALVES—5c.@7c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 17.

COTTON dull and nominal at 24¾c.@25c. FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull but firm; Choice Southern $2 90; White, $2 10@$2 11; Yellow, $2 17@$2 18. OATS, quiet at 79c.@82c. RYE firm at $1 90. CLOVERSEED dull and nominal. PROVISIONS firm. BACON—Shoulders 12¾c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, March 17.

FLOUR nominal. WHEAT quiet and dull. CORN quiet, at 92½c. OATS quiet; sales at 67½c. RYE demanded at $1 60. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 1,900 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, March 17.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 1, $1 96. OATS firm at 58½c. BARLEY scarce at $2 40. CORN, 84c. RECEIPTS—400 bbls. Flour, 1,900 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 14.

FLOUR—Extra, $8 25; Superfine, $7 50. WHEAT, $2 60@$2 75. Legal-tenders, 72.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 17.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Gold, 139¾.

[Advertisement.]

FURNITURE.
New styles first-class furniture at KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

More than $200,000 saved annually by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Thieves outwitted; their trade entirely destroyed; we sleep in safety. Office, No. 201 Broadway, E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	March 19	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	March 21	New-York	London.
United Kingdom	March 21	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	March 21	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Missouri	March 19	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	March 21	New-York	Aspinwall

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton, by the *Hermann*, close at the General Post-office at 12 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Missouri*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30	6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah.—Gen. W. S. Pennett, C. Benedict, Wm. Chandler, A. Reppard, Mrs. Massart, Mrs. A. Graf, Mr. Conlan, James Bloomingdale, L. Ernest, M. M. Loeb, Mrs. Inman, Miss Inman, C. De Voss, Wm. Patterson, wife and 5 children, Mrs. Olmstead, Wm. H. Gannon, A. Digan, H. Dreyer, A. Hine, E. M. Donnell, Geo. Pierce, Jas. Powers, Wm. O'Connell, James Hughes, F. L. Douglas, Wm. S. Reynard, Wm. Fitzgerald, James L. McDonald, Wm. Hughes, Terrance O'Donnell, Wm. Sullivan, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—Wm. Pritchard, J. W. Comfort, Mrs. Hart, E. S. Langdon, H. E. Burton, Miss M. E. Palmer, T. Van Scoy, E. G. Crary.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 07 | Sun sets..... 6 10 | Moon rises... 2 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 31 | Gov. Island. 4 20 | Hell Gate..... 5 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 17.

Cleared.

Steamships St. George, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, J. Hutchison; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, N. L. McCready; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, J. Hand; Russia, (Br.,) Cooke, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ship Galatea, Cook, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Tirneto, (Ital.,) Naccari, Malta for orders, Slocovich & Smith; Ada Grey, Davis, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Isabel, (Argen.,) Moony, Rosario, Howe, White & Co.; Jenny, (Ham.,) Hoeffner, St. Johns, P. R., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Irma, (Br.,) Cummings, Sagua, Moss & Ward.

Brigs Rising Sun, Scofield, Ponce, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Patra, (Br.,) Cox, Gibraltar for orders, G. F. Bulley; L. Lockie, (Br.,) Wade, St. John, N. B., Miller & Houghton; Florence, (Br.,) Elserman, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Jennie Clark, (Br.,) Roberts, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Julius, Mahoney, Para, L. Moran; Ocean Belle, Hallett, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; A. R. Dunlop, Dunlop, Antigua, Jones & Lough.

Schooners R. E. Pecker, Sherman, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Willie Dill, English, Georgetown, S. C., Thomas & Holmes; Eveline, Pierce, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Metamira, Muckridge, New-Haven; J. H. Rapp, Cole, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; C. C. Warren, Smith, St. Pierre, Mart., B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steamship Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Feb. 29, and Southampton March 3, with mdse. and 587 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage; March 13, had a hurricane from the west, which lasted 12 hours; was detained at Sandy Hook 24 hours by the fog.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. March 14, 25 miles N. E. of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamships Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah, and Champion, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Albemarle, Lawrence, City Point and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston March 14, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah March 13, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Bark Walter, (of Richmond, Me.,) Libby, Galveston 21 ds., with cotton and hides to master. March 8, off Hatteras, in a severe N. E. gale, carried away maintopsail-yard; has had since light winds and calms.

Bark Madura, (of Bristol,) Matthews, Shanghae Nov. 11, with tea to E. R. Goodridge. Had light winds and fine weather through China Sea. Passed Anjiers Nov. 27, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 12, St. Helena 23d, crossed the equator Feb. 4, in lon. 21 44.

Bark Jared, (Aust.,) Braslie, Trieste 85 ds., and 32 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to Dutihl & Co.

Brig Camilla, (of Bermuda,) Tucker, Messina Jan. 27, and Gibraltar Feb. 3, with fruit to James Robinson & Co. March 12, lat. 36, lon. 50, experienced a heavy northerly gale, which lasted 18 hours, in which split sails and lost mainsail, &c.

Brig San Giacomo, (Ital.,) Trapani, Palermo Jan. 26, via Gibraltar Feb. 6, with fruit to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy N. and N. E. gales most of the passage.

Brig Addie Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Lane, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with molasses to Ponvert & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud.

Brig Corira, (of Bermuda,) Middleton, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brown Bros. & Co. 1st inst., off Mattinella Reef, experienced a heavy southerly gale, which lasted six hours; 16th, in a dense fog, ran ashore on the West Bank, and was towed off by the Submarine Company's wrecking steamers Lackawanna and Rescue, after discharging part of deck-load.

Brig Scotland, (of Barbados,) Crowell, Mayaguez 14 ds., with sugar to E. T. Smith. Had heavy northerly gales up to Hatteras; has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras with light southerly winds and thick fog.

Brig Essex, (Br.,) Barker, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with molasses to master. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Schr. Walter Scott, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sypher, Sierra Morena 18 ds., with sugar to master. March 10, off Cape Hatteras, had a heavy gale from N. E., in which lost part of deck-load.

Schr. Mary Collins, (of Boston,) Collins, Nuevitas 14 ds., with mdse. to Moss & Ward.

Schr. Francis French, Lippincott, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hall, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Sam. Lewis, Bradley, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. California, Gale, Elizabethport, for Williamsburg.

Schr. C. P. Stickney, Matthews, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. H. L. Slaght, Willetts, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Henrietta May, Racket, Orient, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James M. Brainerd, ——, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. J. E. Simmons, Young, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. M. Holmes, Ireland, Hatteras Inlet 4 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Addy Waters, (of Eastport,) Brown, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. E. & L. Mortz, (of Mauricetown,) Mortz, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Fowler, Jova & Co.

Schr. S. P. Adams, (of Boston,) Tabbut, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. Van Name, Van Name, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Ben. Irons, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Queen of the West, Bentley, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. E. S. Latham, Ellis, Virginia, for Fair Haven.

Schr. E. A. Saunders, Craft, Richmond 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Peevs, Young, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Sunny South, Hudson, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. J. Englehart, Cruser, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. A. Kelly, ——, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Gen. Lyons, Higgins, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Mercer, Wason, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Excelsior, ——, Cold Spring.

Schr. Volant, Strong, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Edward Collyer, McGinnis, Northport.

Schr. John Lank, Burns, Astoria.

Schr. F. Burrill, Norton, Orient, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Moses Van Name, Van Name, Baltimore.

Schr. Trust, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Orator, Gibbs, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Sutton, Lee, Norfolk.

SANDY HOOK, sundown—Wind light, E.; foggy off shore.

Below.

Ship Gov. Morton, from Liverpool 35 ds.—(By pilot-boat Josiah Johnson, No. 23.)

Sailed.

Steamships Carroll, for Baltimore; Virgo, for Savannah; Niagara and Virginia, for Norfolk; Wm. P. Clyde, for Wilmington; Neptune, for Boston; Metis, for Bristol; ship Vice-Admiral Tegethoff, for Liverpool, (anchored at Quarantine.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 17—Arr. bark Warren Hallett, from Cape Verde Islands.

CHARLESTON, March 17—Arr. steamship Manhattan, from New-York; bark Raleigh, Havana; schr. M. M. Merriman, New-Orleans.

Sld. schr. Malvina Jane, for Georgetown, S. C.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 14—Arr. brig Walter Howes, Mazatlan 17 ds., for Buckport; schr. Joshua Bragdon, Boston, for Savannah.

15th—Arr. schr. Mabel Hall, Cardenas 10 ds., for Bangor. Sld. schrs. Allie, Oakey and Joshua Bragdon.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Clarissa Ann, (Br.,) New-York, for St. John; Maggie Chadwick, do. for Boston; Irene S. Meserney, do. do.; L. Q. C. Wishart, Wilmington for do.; American, (Br.,) New-York for Yarmouth, N. S.

16th, A. M.—In port, brig Walter Howes and the arrivals of yesterday. Wind S., foggy.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17—Arr. steamship United States, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14—Arr. ship Bridgeport, from New-York.

Sld. ships Prof. Airey, for Liverpool; Kate, for Sidney; Fleetwing, for Hong Kong.

The steamer Montana, from Panama, arr. to-night.

17th—Cld. ship Osceola, for Liverpool, with 34,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ship Nellie Abbott, for Hong Kong, with $100,000 in treasure.

Miscellaneous.

FORT HAMILTON, L. I., March 17.—The brig Cora is ashore on the West Bank.

Spoken, &c.

Auradale—bark, from Macao for London, 68 ds. out Jan. 20, lat. 26 S., lon. 38.

Cremorne—ship, hence for San Francisco, 23 ds. out, Feb. 12, lat. 5 N., lon. 28; reported having experienced on the third day out a severe hurricane, which swept everything movable off deck.

Virginia—ship, from Mauritius for Cork, 27 ds. out, Jan. 23, lat. 17 S., lon. 4 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., Feb. 29, bark Antelope, for New-York in 8 days; schrs. Fred. Smith, from hence, just arrived; Richardson, for New-York in 8 days; Keokuk, for do. in 10 days.

At Mayaguez, March 2, brig Favorite, ldg. for New-York.

At Nuevitas, March 2, schr. Virginia Price, for New-York in 5 days.

At Sierra Morena, Feb. 28, schr. Ellen H., from St. John, N. B., just arrived.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, March 17—Noon.—The steamship Iowa, Capt. Hedderwick, of the Anchor line, which left New-York on the 29th ult., arrived at this port late last evening.

"COSTAR'S"
PREPARATIONS.
EVERYBODY Tries Them!
EVERYBODY Uses Them!
EVERYBODY Believes in Them!
EVERYBODY Recommends Them!
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.
"COSTAR'S" BED-BUG EXTER.
"COSTAR'S" INSECT POWDER.
"COSTAR'S" CORN SOLVENT.
"COSTAR'S BUCKTHORN SALVE.
"COSTAR'S" BISHOP PILLS.
"COSTAR'S" COUGH REMEDY.
"COSTAR'S" BITTER SWEET AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS.
"COSTAR'S" Sales Depot Removed from No. 482
TO (NO. 612 BROADWAY, (corner of Houston.)
NEW-YORK.
25c. SIZES SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
$1, $2, $3, $5 Sizes at No. 612 Broadway.

ABBATT & MOORE,
NO. 507 BROADWAY,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
are now prepared to exhibit to their customers a very handsome stock of
CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
suitable for Spring and Summer wear, made from choice goods, at moderate prices.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE.—LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st. Also, Hobbies, Swings, Propellers, Baby Jumpers and Toys.

RAYMOND'S
STOCK OF
SPRING CLOTHING,
IS COMPLETE.
SPRING
OVERCOATS!
REMARKABLE FOR VARIETY
AND
Unrivaled Cheapness,
$8 TO $24.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

SPRING 1868.
ENTIRE SUITS
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON
FOR $18.
LIGHT OVERCOATS,
$12.
The very Latest Production, and much Lower in Price than anything previously Manufactured.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

ROOT'S
WROUGHT IRON SECTIONAL
SAFETY BOILER.
Has no large sheet iron shell to explode, is composed entirely of wrought iron tubes tested to 300 pounds, water and steam inside of them, offers
POSITIVE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION.
Great economy of fuel over other boilers replaced by it, durability, compactness, simplicity, great facility for examination, cleaning and renewal, freedom from scale and corrosion, has no joints in the fire, lightness, hence low freights, largest boilers, equal in strength to smallest as parts are uniform in size and strength and very light, hence largest boilers can be erected in most inaccessible locations and transported on mules for mountain and
MINING OPERATIONS.
No special skill required in erection or operation, lower cost for setting and reasonable price. Pamphlets, price lists, &c., mailed. Also,
ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINES,
Hoisting machinery, steam pumps, &c.
JOHN B. ROOT,
Root Steam Engine Works,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

STARTLING INVENTION!
LOCKE'S PATENT
SELF LIGHTING
GAS BURNER
NO ELECTRICITY,
NO FRICTION,
NO CHEMICALS.
TURN THE KEY AND THE GAS IS LIGHTED.
Applied to any gas fixture without alteration.
Samples sent free on receipt of $1.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Liberal discount to the trade.
All communications addressed to
RICHARD B. LOCKE,
Secretary Self-Lighting Gas Burner Co.,
No. 451 Broome-st.,
New-York City.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,
Successors to F. B. Baldwin,
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, (near Canal-st.)
SPRING STOCK JUST OPEN
AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Military Clothing.
Constantly on hand a full assortment of Epaulettes, Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, &c.

STEAM ENGINES
FROM 4 TO 200 HORSE-POWER—INcluding LOOMIS PATENT CUT-OFF ENGINES, SLIDE VALVE STATIONARY ENGINES, and PORTABLE ENGINES. Also, IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS, GRAIN MILLS, &c.
Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List.
WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.,
UTICA, N. Y.
Warerooms No. 89 Liberty-st, New-York, and Nos. 201 and 203 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES.
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

BEEBE'S RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by
JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 281, March 17, 1868.
28, 2, 10, 32, 1, 43, 33, 25, 73, 45, 50, 72, 58.
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 282, March 17, 1868.
Not received.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 229, March 17, 1868.
45, 34, 9, 49, 3, 31, 20, 15, 43, 57, 66.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 230, March 17, 1868.
25, 34, 14, 24, 57, 75, 42, 70, 10, 55, 5, 26, 68.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 6TH-AV. AND 29TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
6TH-AV.—The two-story Philadelphia brick front stores and dwellings, situate on the east side of 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., and known as Nos. 488 and 490; on the rear of No. 488 is a four-story brick house, and on the rear of No. 490 is a three-story brick stable. The lots are of extra size, and the property is now rented for $19,000 per annum.
WEST 29TH-ST.—The first-class four-story English basement brick house and lot, situate on the north side of West 29th-st., about 100 feet east of 6th-av., known as No. 47. House 25x50 feet, has modern improvements; is in fine order, and now rents for $5,000 per annum. Lot 100 feet deep.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOTS ON 126TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
126TH-ST.—The two lots of land, with the two-story and attic frame house thereon, situate on the north side of 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The house is 21 by about 40 feet, has brick basement, and is filled in with brick; water to second story. Lots each 25x99 feet 11 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CORNER PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
8TH-AV.—The lot of land, with the four-story brick store and dwelling thereon, situate on the southwest corner of 8th-av. and 56th-st., and known as No. 803 8th-av. Lot 25 feet 5 inches by 100 feet.